VOL. XLII. LOUISVILLE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1871. NEW SERIES NO. 1,051.

The Courier-Journal.

WASHINGTON.

The Alleged Negotiation of the New Loan Not Believed.

The New Commissioner Overhauling the Revenue Bureau.

Delano Deserting His Office to Make Stump Speeches.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, August 9.—Mr. Douglass, being safely seated as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, received the congratulations of his subordinates to-day, and after that commenced to overhaul Pleasonton's decisions, and the examination will probably be followed by numerous revisions in a few days. It is said that the new Commissioner will treat the decision in relation to the tax on borrowed banking capital as a dead letter, and direct the internal revenue officers to proceed with the collections as heretofore.

The press telegram from London, stating that Assistant Secretary Richardson had succeeded in negotiating the balance of the new loan, is not credited here. At three o'clock this afternoon Secretary Boutwell had not received any information on the subject.

Secretary Delano has left again for Ohio to make speeches for the Republican State ticket, and it is announced that he will be away several weeks. He might as well have remained away all summer, for he transacted no official business while he was here the last time, and allowed Assistant Secretary Cowen to do all that was to be done.

As Mr. Akerman is going South shortly, and other Cabinet officers are about to leave, it is not probable there will be another Cabinet meeting for some time to come.

[To the Associated Press.]

A LAND OFFICE REMOVED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—By direction of the President the District Land Office, now located at Humboldt, Kansas, will, on and after the 20th of September next, be located at Independence, Montgomery county, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gen. Sherman will leave for the North next week.

Douglass received congratulatory calls of the treasury officials and internal revenue clerks this morning.

Subscriptions to the new loan to-day, $100,000.

The President arrived this morning. He goes to Long Branch this afternoon.

The President has appointed J. N. Creigh, of California, commissioner from that State to the centennial exhibition at Philadelphia.

Secretary Delano left Washington to-day for Ohio for several weeks' absence.

THE STAMP-PAPER CONTRACTS.

The new Commissioner of Internal Revenue will to-morrow take up the subject of the contract for supplying the bureau with paper for whisky, tobacco and beer stamps, plates for which have been ready for several months, but the printing was delayed, owing to the late trouble.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

The Commissioner this evening revoked the commission of Henry Bowman, who succeeded Clifford Thompson in office under Pleasonton. Other changes will take place in the bureau, particularly effecting the detective service in New York.

THE WORKINGMEN.

Proceedings of the National Labor Congress in St. Louis—Address of the President—Woman's Work and Woman's Pay.

Spirit of the Trades Unions.

ST. LOUIS, August 9.—The address of Richard F. Travellick, President of the National Labor Congress, says three State organizations have been formed since the Congress of last year, and over one hundred charters issued. Also, that nineteen charters have been issued from the President's office to places where no State organizations existed. The President suggested several questions for discussion by the Congress, and exhorted them to consider all matters of interest to workingmen with calmness, sound judgment and in a spirit of kindness and harmony. He also stated that during the past year the action of both National and State Legislatures have been quite encouraging, and that State conventions had incorporated in their platforms at least a portion of the principles advocated by workingmen.

A resolution was offered calling on workingmen in every section to organize labor unions, and take out charters from this body, until there is a sufficient number in each State to create and support a State organization, pledging themselves to support their principles at the ballot-box, urging upon the presidents of national and international trade and co-operative associations the propriety of calling, at an early day, a national trade assembly, to be composed of delegates from purely industrial organizations.

A resolution was adopted for a committee of three to prepare an address and petition to the Federal Congress for the establishment of a National Labor Bureau.

Mr. Davis, of Cincinnati, stated that he had been instructed by a large percentage of the laboring people of Ohio to urge upon the National Labor Union the necessity of providing some plan of organization.

Horace H. Day, of New York, offered a resolution extending the time for the assembling of the nominating committee of the National Labor party to the third Wednesday of January, 1872. After considerable discussion the matter was referred to a committee.

Mrs. Williard, of Chicago, offered a resolution recognizing the right of women to equal pay with men for equal work, whereupon Mr. Herr, of Pennsylvania, after a little discussion, offered the following, which was adopted, greatly to the satisfaction of Mrs. Williard:

Resolved, That this organization cheerfully recognizes the right of women everywhere to learn and engage in any profession trade or occupation which they may desire, and that for any certain amount of work they should receive the same pay as men."

A communication was received from the miners of Massillon, Ohio, asking for some plan by which all workingmen may be organized under the union, which was placed on file.

Labor Reform Party in Massachusetts—Wendell Phillips and General Butler.

BOSTON, August 9.—The Labor Reform State Central Committee met this afternoon to determine the time and place for holding a State convention. A lengthy discussion followed, in which Wendell Phillips participated, and advised the committee to wait until the other parties had acted.

The chairman asked Phillips if he would accept the nomination for Governor, tendered by the Labor Reform party, to which Phillips replied he would not; that the party could take up a much better man if they play their cards well, and draw more strength out of both parties.

In answer to the question whether General Butler would take their nomination in advance of the Republican convention, Cummings said General Butler agreed with the party in its ideas, but had given no pledges, directly or indirectly, to secure the labor nomination. He asked Butler what he would do if the State Convention sent him a letter, to which he replied that he should not answer it, and he added, "It makes no difference what you do at your convention, or who you nominate, I take your platform."

A motion to postpone action till after the other conventions were held prevailed, and the convention adjourned to meet on the 30th instant.

CHICAGO.

Died from Mutilation.

CHICAGO, ILL., August 9.—Garrett L. Pargborn, an old and highly respected citizen of Pawnee, Nebraska, died, on Sunday last, from the effects of violence committed on his private parts by two men, named Stephen Patterfield and Stephen Cochrane, on the previous Thursday.

BRAKEMAN KILLED.

At Buda, Illinois, last night, Oscar M. Green, brakeman on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, was instantly killed by falling from a train while in motion.

DROWNED.

George Smith and Mike Scanlan were drowned in Fox river, at Oakland, Wisconsin, yesterday. They were on a log jam and fell through.

The Blind—The Louisville Institution Indorsed.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 9.—In the convention of instructors of the blind to-day a resolution, offered by Mr. White, disapproving of the proposed university and printing house for the blind at Washington, was adopted unanimously, and a favorable resolution was offered in regard to the American printing house for the blind at Louisville, and a resolution disapproving of the instruction of the deaf and dumb and blind in the same institution was referred to a committee.

One Hundred Watches Stolen.

PHILADELPHIA, August 9.—D. H. Kranse, jeweler of North Wales, Bucks county, was robbed last night of a box containing about one hundred watches.

It was taken from his hotel, as is supposed, by a hostler named Roske, who has fled.

THE TURF.

Great Races at Kalamazoo.

KALAMAZOO, MICH., Aug. 9.—There are one hundred and thirteen entries of horses for the great National Exhibition at the National Park, Kalamazoo, Michigan, to be held Aug. 15, 16, 17, and 18, 1871. The very liberal offer of thirty thousand dollars in premiums has brought out the best horses in the country. There are ten entries in the $10,000 purse. In the $6,000 purse, open to all, there are six entries, among which are Goldsmith Maid, Lucy, and American Girl. Very liberal railroad arrangements have been made with all the railroads in the State; also with the Grand Trunk, Great Western, and Lake Shore and Michigan Southern roads, extending east to Albany. Ample accommodations have been provided for exhibitors and the public generally.

ANOTHER INTERESTING DAY AT THE BUFFALO TROTTING PARK.

BUFFALO, Aug. 9.—The attendance at the driving park to-day was greatly in excess of yesterday. Fully ten thousand people were on the track. The weather was delightful, and the track was in excellent condition.

The first race was the unfinished 2:27 race of yesterday, which was won in three straight heats by Major Allen, formerly "Locust."

SUMMARY.

Purse No. 3, $10,000, for horses that have never trotted better than 2:27—$5,000 to the first, $2,500 to the second, $1,500 to the third, and $1,000 to the fourth.

Major Allen	1	1	1
Barry Hurley	4	3	2
Byron	2	4	5
Western Girl	5	2	4
J. D. McMann	3	5	7
Medoc	6	7	3
Mohawk, jr.	7	6	6

Time—2:26¾, 2:25¼, 2:24.

The races to-day were very exciting, and considerable money changed hands on the result. Purse No. 5 was called immediately after No. 3. Fourteen horses entered, but only nine started. Gen. Knox, Elmo, Black Maria and Ida May were drawn. The Park Association refunded the entrance money to the owners of Purity, who died recently.

SUMMARY.

Purse No. 5, $10,000, for horses that never trotted better than 2:30. $5,000 to the 1st, $2,500 to the 2d, 1,500 to the 3d, 1,000 to the 4th.

Matt. Smith	1	1	1
Ripon Boy	2	4	7
Lady Hamilton	7	5	6
Jno. B. Ferro	8	7	5
Independence	5	3	dis.
Susie	3	2	2
Tennessee	5	6	3
Volunteer	4	9	4
Lady Fisk	9	8	8

Time—2:27, 2:26¾, 2:27¾.

For purse No. 4 four horses were entered, but only two started. Judge Fullerton and Lady Ellen were drawn. Clara G. won the race on the second heat, Gen. Sherman being distanced.

SUMMARY.

Purse No. 4, $1,500, saddle race, for horses that have never trotted better than 2:45; $900 to the first, $450 to the second, $150 to the third.

Clara G.	1	1
Gen. Sherman	2	dis.

Time—2:25¼, 2:25.

Among the arrivals to-night is Commodore Vanderbilt, guest of Wm. G. Fargo.

CINCINNATI.

Fatal Powder Explosion—Twenty-seven Persons Injured, Four Mortally.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 9.—A special to the Gazette says: Last evening, while L. M. Bennett, proprietor of a dry goods and grocery store in Vienna, Clarke county, Ohio, was drawing rose oil from a large can in a back room of his establishment, fluid or gas from it was ignited from a candle he held in his hand, filling the room with flame. Thirty or forty persons in the village rushed to the house to assist Bennett and save the property, when two kegs of powder which were in the building exploded, sending up an immense column of flame and rending the building, which fell in ruins, burying four persons, David C. Johnson, A. L. Clark, Henry Baldwin and A. Gordon, who received such injuries that they cannot recover. In addition to these, Valentine Nicety was badly bruised about the face; Mrs. Smith, body badly bruised and two fingers broken; Mrs. Ella Frock, head severely cut. Nine others are known to have received slight injuries. One account states that twenty-six persons were more or less hurt. Mr. Bennett escaped uninjured. Drs. Barnwell, Hazzard, Hunter and others have been busy all to-day caring for the sufferers.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

The buildings for the Industrial Exposition will be completed within a few days, and will be open for the reception of goods next Thursday. The floor area will be over three acres. More space has been applied for than all the buildings will furnish. The committee have, however, curtailed many applications, so that all will be accommodated with space who make application within the next week.

LOUISIANA.

Bitter Struggle Between the Radical Factions—Two Conventions in Session, One Guarded by Federal Troops and Managed by Federal Office-holders—Warmouth's Partisans Drag Him through the Streets in His Carriage.

A Lovely Scramble for Spoils.

NEW ORLEANS, August 9.—At an early hour this morning a large crowd of whites and blacks assembled around the Custom-house building, where the Republican Convention convened. About 9 o'clock two companies of the Nineteenth U. S. infantry, with two Gatlin guns, under command of Captain Smith, arrived. The troops marched in and stacked arms in the hall, at the head of the steps of the Canal-street entrance. A large number of Deputy United States Marshals closely guarded every entrance to the Custom-house. No one was permitted to enter without a ticket from Marshal Packard.

At half past 10 Gov. Warmouth, accompanied by Gen. Campbell, Senator Pinchbeck and about 80 followers, some with and some without tickets, entered the building and endeavored to pass through the Hall, but were stopped by the Deputy Marshal and informed that no one was permitted to pass until the hour for opening the convention. Warmouth expressed his indignation, mounted a chair and said:

"Having been refused admittance to the hall designated by the Central Committee for holding the convention, I propose that we now adjourn to Turner's Hall and hold a convention there."

The speech was received with cheers and a few hisses. Warmouth descended from the chair, proceeded to and entered his carriage. The crowd took out the horses from the carriage and dragged it triumphantly through the streets to Turner's Hall.

At 12 o'clock the Convention was called to order, and Mr. Masters, of Corrall parish, elected temporary chairman. Warmouth, Pinchback, Campbell and Judge Dibble denounced the United States officers, Dibble characterizing the Custom-House Convention as a body of administration favorites, guarded by bayonets and lawless tyranny.

Pinchback said: "Is it possible that we are to be put down by the government we have sustained? If that be the case, the sooner this government is torn down and a monarchy built upon its ruins, the better.

A permanent organization was made, with Pinchback as president.

Adjourned till 7½ o'clock this evening, to meet at Turners' hall.

Mr. Packard called the Custom-house Convention to order at 12 o'clock. J. Henri Burch, colored, of Baton Rouge, was elected temporary chairman. A permanent organization followed, with Lieut. Gov. Dunn as chairman.

The Committee on Credentials reported in favor of the Warmouth delegates in several parishes and five out of fifteen city wards.

Speeches were delivered by Postmaster Lowell, Dunn, Carter, Ingraham Hardy and others, all exceedingly bitter on Warmouth, and the majority accusing him of being recreant to the Repulican party.

A committee reported resolutions guaranteeing a place in the free schools to every child; approving of the limitation of the State debt to twenty-five millions; calling upon the Governor to preserve the peace; declaring that Governor Henry C. Warmouth no longer enjoyed the confidence of the Republican party; instructing the delegates to vote for U. S. Grant for the nomination at the next National Republican Convention; declaring the New Orleans Republican no longer an organ of the Republican party, and asking the Administration to withdraw the Federal printing; thanking President Grant for his promptness in protecting them.

All the Federal officials were re-elected on the Central Committe.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

The troops on duty were procured from General Reynolds, commanding in Texas, on a requisition from the U. S. Marshal.

The Warmouth Convention is now in session at Turner Hall.

THE SOUTH.

First Bale of Georgia Cotton.

SAVANNAH, GA., August 9.—The first bale of cotton raised in Georgia this year was received to-day. It was grown in Decatur county, and was sold at auction at 32½ cents per pound. It is classed as strict middling.

MYSTERIOUS MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 9.—The detachment of U. S. troops sent up the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford railroad last week, arrived in Wilmington, North Carolina, on Monday. They made no arrests, but their mission, says the Daily Journal, is still involved in mystery.

NEW YORK.

Further Developments Concerning the Westfield Disaster.

Business Men of New York Regret Pleasonton's Removal.

Death from Yellow Fever at Quarantine.

The Westfield Disaster—Coroner's Inquest.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The coroner's inquest commenced to-day in the Westfield disaster. Julius Raymond testified that his father was killed by the explosion. He was certain he was the only person in the engine room for about ten minutes before the explosion. He observed the steam gauge just before the explosion, but did not notice the figures represented.

INSPECTORS' INVESTIGATION.

Inspectors Boale and Hill continued the investigation of the explosion to-day.

Inspector Matthews admitted that the inspectors deputised work to clerks, who gave certificates in the name of the inspectors. Inspectors do not go inside of boilers to test them.

Mr. Belknam said Matthews was a good engineer.

Robert Gillan and Charles Ettrick, passengers on the Westfield, testified that they heard no steam blown off.

Lewis F. Lock was about one hundred yards from the Westfield at the time of the explosion. Did not hear any steam blown off. Had occasionally seen the engineer, Robinson, on the boat or the slip. Did not see him on that day.

Mitchell J. Melan, passenger, was blown overboard. Saw the engineer on board; his eyes were closed and his back was against the gentleman's cabin in the forward part of the boat; his feet were on a seat. This was about five minutes before the explosion. The engineer was about seventy-five feet from the engine-room. Recognized the engineer since. Is sure it was the same man he saw asleep. Saw him at the investigation to-day. Upon the conclusion of Melan's testimony the inquest was adjourned until to-morrow.

THE WESTFIELD'S GAUGE WRONG.

E. P. Straton, United States Inspector, yesterday spent the entire day examining the boilers of the boats running in the Staten Island ferry. By his inspection of the boiler of the Westfield he discovered the gauge of the latter was wrong.

ANOTHER BODY FOUND.

The body of an unknown man, supposed to be one of the victims of the Westfield disaster, was found floating in East river, near the scene of the explosion.

REFITTING THE BOAT.

The Westfield is being fitted up, to be in readiness to resume her trips in two weeks.

ANOTHER DEATH—PATIENTS IN HOSPITAL.

Jno. Watson died yesterday of wounds received in the explosion. Twenty-three patients are yet in hospital.

THE CITY ACCOUNTS.

The city accounts are in the hands of the printers, and will be issued next week. They will make a book of upwards of three thousand pages, and contain the names of all persons employed in the various courts and municipal departments, with a full explanation defending the action of the Mayor and Controller in reference to signing warrants for disbursements of money.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY

sent out a delegation of 134 persons to Moshu, Ill., yesterday. Others will follow in about two weeks.

SUNSTROKE.

Several deaths are reported from excessive heat yesterday.

LICENSING DRUG CLERKS.

The Board of Examiners for licensing druggists' clerks have received a remonstrance from certain graduates of pharmacy. The law does not grant them power to make exceptions.

CHALLENGE FOR A BOAT RACE.

The Beglin brothers, Coulter and Kane, now in training for the international four-oared race, at Halifax, publish this afternoon a challenge to the Ward brothers to row a race within ten days, upon their own terms, on any waters adjacent to our training grounds, for nothing, or for money and championship of America, which title they claim but don't defend. "We will agree, further, that the winning crew in this race shall be recognized as the American crew to compete in the International race, and if we are defeated we will furnish the Wards our entire outfit, and give them every aid in our power to assist them in defending our country's reputation and the National pride. This challenge is not issued for buncombe, but simply to test the ability of the Wards to defend their title as champions at home.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD QUARREL.

The directors of the South Side railroad, Long Island, yesterday resolved to sustain the officers of the company in stopping but two trains a day at that place, until the trustees of the village of Jamaica yield in the existing dispute. A new line has been surveyed, and the company will probably soon build a half mile of new road, and leave Jamaica half a mile west of the road.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Republican State Convention meets September 20.

WITHDREW HIS PLEA.

Bernard Mooney was to-day acquitted by a jury in the Court of General Sessions. A few days since he pleaded guilty of the same offense and was sentenced to four years in Sing Sing, but he, persistently claiming that he did not understand the plea, was allowed to retract it.

CRUEL TREATMENT OF SEAMEN.

Capt. Jas. Smith, of the American ship Ne Plus Ultra, gave bail to-day for cruel treatment of seamen.

FOR EUROPE.

Gov. Evans, of Colorado, sailed for Europe to-day.

THE PEACH TRADE.

Three hundred and thirty-three car-loads and 13,500 crates of peaches arrived to-day and yesterday.

THE ITALIANS AND THE MAYOR.

There is displeasure expressed among the Italians at the refusal of the Mayor to review their forthcoming procession.

A SMUGGLING CASE.

In the case of Wm. H. Beane, a merchant of this city, charged with smuggling silks and tobacco, Collector Murphy recommended a compromise on the payment of $14,000. Beane was accused of smuggling goods amounting to $100,000, and held to bail in $50,000.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

The inquest held yesterday in the case of Jno. Deltour, who died of injuries received from falling from a street car, showed that Deltour was accidentally pushed from the car, owing to a distrubance between the driver and several roughs on the front platform. Beyond this nothing was developed and no clue obtained as to the identity of the assailants.

LARGE MINERAL DEPOSIT DISCOVERED.

A large deposit of copper, silver and some gold has been discovered on the farm of Samuel Barnes & Bros., Ledyard, Conn.

THE NEW LOAN NEGOTIATION.

Under arrangements made by Judge Richardson for the negotiation of new five per cent. loans, a sum of not less than $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 will be placed to the credit of the Treasury on or before the 25th instant, applicable to the payment of the old five-twenties.

PLEASONTON'S REMOVAL

excites considerable comment in political and business circles. Many heavy business men and bankers regret the necessity which led to the President's course, as among this class the ex-Commissioner had strong supporters on account of his efforts for the repeal of the income tax last winter, which, it will be recollected, gained for him testimonials of approbation from a meeting of financial operators.

THE GREAT SUSPENDED SHOWS FIGHT.

There are statements made in semi-official quarters that Pleasonton will make vigorous efforts to vindicate the action taken by him, and will endeavor to enlist Congressional influence in his behalf.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9—P. M.

The Gold market has been weak; opening at 112⅛, selling down to 111⅞ and closing at 111⅞@111⅞. The market was unfavorably affected by the placing of the Government loan in Europe and the advance in bonds reported by cable. Lower prices are anticipated. Loans were mostly made at 1 ℘ cent. for use.

The gold clearances to-day, at the Gold Exchange Bank, were $18,500,000.

The Government bond market has been strong and prices are higher, except for 6s of '81, which were a fraction lower. The offerings of bonds at the Treasury were only $440,100 at from 111 99-100 to 112 24-100, and the awards for $80,100 at 111 99-100; only those bonds being accepted, which were offered under par in gold. The announcement from London that Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. have taken the balance of the $200,000,000 of the 5 ℘ cent. bonds, is confirmed at the New York office. The firm bonds were taken for account of the combination of London and continental bankers.

The Stock market has been active and strong to-day, with slight depressions, caused by the raids of the bears, but prices would rally on their sales without giving them time to cover. The negotiation of the 5 ℘ cent. loan in Europe must advance the 6 ℘ cent. dividend paying stocks very materially. Western Union, New York Central and Hudson scrip, Union Pacific, Wabash, Pacific Mail and Erie were the strongest and most active stocks. The operators in the last named are looking for an advance of 2 or 3 ℘ cent. All classes of Pacific securities are looked upon with favor, and a material advance in them is predicted. The bulls say the advance has only commenced. The market closed strong.

Money is very abundant on call at 3@4 ℘ cent.

State securities are not very active. Tennessees are steady. New South Carolinas are firm, with a slight advance in price.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 109⅜.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of 1881	117¾
Coupons of 1862	115
Coupons of 1864	114
Coupons of 1865	114¾
Coupons of 1865, new	113¾
Coupons of 1867	113¾
Coupons of 1868	113¾
Ten-forties	113¾
Currency 6's	114¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	95⅜	Old Virginia	64¾
Old Tennessee	75	Old N. Carolina	44
New Tennessee	75⅜	New N. Carolina	27
New Virginia	72		

STOCKS.

Canton	78	Rock Island	109
Western U. Tel'gh.	61⅜	New Jersey Cent'l.	105⅜
Quicksilver	11⅜	St. Paul	61½
Mariposa	3⅛	Do. preferred	81½
Do. preferred	5⅜	Tol. & Wabash	68⅜
Adams Express	84⅜	Do. preferred	83
Wells & Fargo	44⅜	Ft. Wayne	98
American Express	56	Terre Haute	23
U. S. Express	56	Do. preferred	57
Pacific Mail	45⅜	Chicago & Alton	124
N. Y. Central, con.	95⅜	Do. preferred	130
N. Y. Cent'l, scrip.	95	Ohio & Mississippi	46
Erie	30⅜	C. C. & C.	87⅜
Erie preferred	57⅜	Burlington	141
Harlem	129	Lake Shore	110
Do. preferred	131	Ill. Cent.	133
Reading	114⅜	C. C. & Ind. C.	30⅜
Michigan Central	120	Union Pacific	33⅜
Pittsburgh	118⅜	Cent'l Pac. bonds	99⅜
Northwestern	70⅜	Union Pac. bonds	87⅜
Do. preferred	92⅜		

WOMAN.

Horace Greeley on Marriage, Divorce, Etc.—Sharp Picture of the Woodhull Woman as the Female Suffrage Candidate.

"Et tu, Brute!"

NEW YORK, August 9.—Horace Greeley has addressed the Golden Age defining his views of the woman question, saying, while he does not deny that persistent, flagitious adultery in husband or wife affords good ground for divorce, transient infidelity to the marriage vow, under the influence of passion influenced by wine, or other unnatural excitement, should not, if repented, be adjudged a reason for divorce. The doctrine of remarriage in those widowed by death should be governed by circumstances. In the main, when couples are happily united, it will be better in the higher life if neither married the second time on this planet.

The mainspring of his hostility to woman suffrage is due to his conviction of the proper indissolubility of the marriage tie. His conversion to the movement for woman suffrage is morally impossible. On that account he has written little of what has appeared in the Tribune editorially on the subject during the last ten years. He concludes by saying:

"I believe our countrymen are indebted to you for having discovered, perhaps I should say, invented, me as a possible, though most improbable, candidate for the Presidency. Allow me, then, to thank your for your early frank demonstration. I can in no contingency be committed on your side, for as a woman-suffrage candidate, as you forcibly and justly say, there is not even a remote possibility of my ultimately adapting myself to this end. My difference with your crowd is too vital, too radical, to permit the most sanguine dreamer to hope for my conversion. I am growing old. My opinions are tolerably firm and advanced. A female of the Laura Fair type, who kills the paramour whom she claims to be her rightful affinity, and gives the lie in open court to the wife she has doubly widowed, is my pet aversion.

"But why should any man be the candidate of the present woman suffragists? Logically and consistently I feel that the candidate should be a woman. She ought, moreover, to be one thoroughly emancipated from the absurdity, folly, narrowness and baleful conservatism which I am too old to outgrow. Could you not find one who illustrates in her own personal history what you so felicitously term liberal thought, enlightened age? Let her be one who has two husbands after a sort, lives in the same house with them both, sharing the couch of one, but bearing the name of the other—to indicate her impartiality, perhaps—and cause and candidate will be so fitly-mated that there will be no occasion, even under the most liberal, progressive, enlightened regime, to sue for a divorce. Could not one of this class be persuaded to overcome her shrinking modesty and nominate herself?"

BASE BALL.

Actives vs. Clippers.

ILION, N. Y., August 9.—A base ball match here to-day between the Actives, of Clinton, Iowa, and the Clippers, of Ilion, resulted as follows: Clippers, 23; Actives, 12.

Eckfords vs. Haymakers.

TROY, N. Y., August 9.—The Eckfords of Brooklyn defeated the Haymakers this afternoon—Eckfords 10, Haymakers 7. Runs earned—Eckfords 5, Haymakers 4.

The game was well played by both sides.

THE FAR WEST.

Revolt in a Mormon Harem.

SALT LAKE, August 8.—In the Third District Court to-day a Mormon polygamist was held to bail in the sum of $5,000, charged by his first wife with [illegible].

ELECTION IN MONTANA.

NEW YORK, August 9.—The Tribune has a dispatch from the United States Marshal at Helena, Montana, announcing the election of Clogget (Rep.) as delegate by a thousand majority.

The Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The barometer is somewhat lower at the Rocky Mountain stations than on Tuesday afternoon. The area of low pressure then in New York is now east of Maine. The area of high barometer that was then advancing over Illinois and Michigan is now central over Ohio, and the pressure has begun to fall from Illinois to Lake Superior, and westward the temperature has risen very generally from Illinois to Virginia, and southward to the Gulf. It has fallen on the lower lakes. Northwesterly winds have to-day prevailed in the Middle and Eastern States, with clear weather and dry weather. Partly cloudy and clear weather is also reported westward to the Mississippi. A small area of cloudy and threatening weather exists in North and South Carolina, and is also advancing over Iowa and Minnesota, with south and easterly winds.

Probabilities—Partially cloudy and pleasant weather will probably continue in the Middle and Eastern States until Thursday evening. The low pressure in the Northwest will probably, by that time, extend eastward to the lower lakes, with local storms from Missouri to Michigan, and northwestward. The barometer will probably fall somewhat in the Gulf States, with threatening weather, and with rain on the immediate coast during the day. The threatening weather in the Carolinas will probably extend northwestward over the ocean.

Brutal Murder in Indiana.

EVANSVILLE, IND., August 9.—A brutal murder that was committed about two miles West of Haubstadt, on the E. & C. railroad, on the night of July 31, was discovered yesterday. A young man named Kemp, aged 19 years, beat out the brains of one Bilderbecker, to keep him from complaining of Kemp for false pretenses. When the murderer was suspected he confessed and pointed out the body, which was nearly devoured by buzzards. Both were residents of Warrick county, near Lynville. Kemp was sent to Princeton jail, the murder having occurred in Gibson county.

Templars of Honor.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.—The Supreme Council of Templars of Honor and Temperance met here to-day. Sixteen States were represented. The Most Worthy Templar read a lengthy address, which contained many suggestions valuable to the order. The Recorder's report shows the financial condition of the order to be flourishing, and the membership larger than ever before. A committee was appointed to consider the question of fixing a permanent location for holding the sessions of the council.

Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., of Maine.

BANGOR, ME., August 8.—The Grand Lodge and Grand Encampments of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows held their annual sessions in this city to-day. Most of the lodges and encampments in the State were well represented. Officers were elected for the ensuing year.

Switch Tender Acquitted.

NEWARK, N. J., August 9.—Chase Stanley, charged with misplacing a switch of the Newark and New York railroad, on July 8th, whereby several lives were lost, has been discharged from custody. His case goes to the grand jury.

Democratic State Convention.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 9.—The New Jersey Democratic State Convention, for the nomination of a candidate for Governor, has been called to meet in Trenton on Wednesday, the 30th of September.

Ex-Secretary of State Dead.

CONCORD, N. H., August 9.—N. W. Gove, ex-Secretary of State, died last evening of chronic dyspepsia.

THE TARTAN.

Scotland Celebrating the Waverley Centennial.

Edinburgh Ablaze with Brilliant Festivities.

Congratulations to the American People.

The Canny Scots Enthused.

ENGLAND.

In Memory of Sir Walter Scott—Celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of His Birth—Edinburgh Alive with Festivities.

EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND, Aug. 9.—The Scott centenary, which was celebrated to-day, instead of the 15th, the poet's birthday, was an eminent success. The day has been a general holiday and the city is yet so alive with festivities that the streets are impassable. It is thought that a quarter of a million strangers are in town. Scotch airs were chimed by the bells of all churches, and salutes fired at daylight, noon and sunset in various parts of the city.

THE PROGRAMME.

The celebration inaugurated by the Centenary Committee, the City Council and the general public, consists of a banquet in the Corn Exchange, an exhibition and a public procession.

THE PROCESSION.

The procession, which was of immense length, started at noon, accompanied by bands dressed to represent characters in Scott's novels, and marched through the principal streets of the city. Monuments were festooned with evergreens and flowers. The American flag was well displayed.

THE BANQUET.

The Earl of Dalkeith, eldest son of the Duke of Buccleuch, the head of the Scott family, presided at the banquet, which was set down to at six o'clock P. M. in an immense building, which, like all the rest of the city, was decorated with flags and portraits, and seated 1,000 guests.

THE TOASTS.

The toasts included "The Queen," "The memory of Walter Scott," "The city of Edinburgh," "Abbotsford," "The University of Edinburgh," and "Sister celebritiess." The replies to the toasts were made by the Dean of Westminster, Baron Lawrence, Sir John Bernard Burke, the Earl of Dalkeith, Lord Jerviswoode, the Earl of Dalhousie, Sir Hugh Cralford Polluk, and the Lord Provost, Right Hon. William Low.

THE MESSAGES.

The Earl of Dalkeith forwwarded from the banquet hall various complimentary messages to America and elsewhere throughout the world, to which many complimentary replies were received.

THE SPORTS.

Races took place during the evening for the Waverly handicap, centenary gift and the Abbotsford goblet. All the time honored Scottish games were played and participated in by many athletes of the country.

THE THEATERS.

At the theaters the music played for several days will be exclusively Scotch.

The weather, though hot, was delightful throughout the day.

CELEBRATIONS AT OTHER POINTS.

Similar celebrations were held at Glasgow and Aberdeen. The celebration occurs in other parts of the kingdom on the 15th.

THE MESSAGE TO AMERICA.

NEW YORK, August 9.—The following dispatch was received by President Grant to-day:

"*August* 9.—Right Hon. Earl of Dalkeith, Edinburgh, to his Excellency U. S. Grant, President of the United States, Washington:

"The proceedings of the national celebration of the centenary of Sir Walter Scott, in this city of his birth, are now beginning. Many distinguished Americans have accepted our invitations. We offer congratulations to the American people through their President, General Grant, himself of Scotch descent. May a lasting friendship subsist between them and us. An answer by return message, to be read at the national festival, is earnestly requested. In the name and by the authority of the committee.

(Signed), "USHER, Secretary.

"EDINBURGH."

The New Loan Negotiated.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Richardson has completed negotiations for the balance of the new American five per cent. bonds with the house of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. The announcement of the arrangement has occasioned a considerable advance in prices of United States bonds in this market.

A Wounded Rioter.

Covey, a released Fenian prisoner, wounded in the riot at Phenix Park, is not expected to survive.

Kissin-again.

The Prince of Wales left to-day to join the Princess at Kissengen.

Marine News.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Inman steamer City of Washington, Capt. Jones, from New York, arrived at Queenstown and proceeded to Liverpool.

The North German Lloyd steamship Deutchland, Capt Neynaber, from New York to Southampton, proceeded to Bremen.

LONDON, August 9.—Steamship Humboldt arrived at Christiansand.

FRANCE.

Two Communists.

PARIS, August 9.—M. Paul Rea, former Communist Railway Controller, has received an appointment on a Swiss railway.

General Laudeck, who was the delegate of the Paris Commune to Marseilles, has made his escape to Belgium.

Government Trials—Savage Atrocities of the Insurgents—Audacity of the Accused.

PARIS, August 9.—At the sitting of the court-martial to-day witnesses testified that they saw Farree release convicts and give them arms.

Abbe Derre said he had served twenty-five years as missionary among the savages, and never witnessed atrocities equal to those perpetrated by the Communists. He stated that among the members of the courtmartial held by the Insurgents in the Raquette prison, there were boys of the age of seventeen.

The accused, Ossi, boastfully admitted the share he had taken in the execution of captives, and defended them on the ground that they were justified by the law of retaliation resorted to by all civilized nations in times of war.

The extraordinary statements of some of the witnesses, and the audacity of the accused, caused frequent scenes of excitement in the court-room, which was crowded to suffocation. The president was obliged to call in the officers several times to enforce order during the session.

Miscellaneous Items.

VERSAILLES, Aug. 9.—A bill has been prepared by the Government and introduced in the Assembly to bring the trials of the Communist prisoners to a speedy termination.

The Government will suspend the present discussion of the subject of taxes on raw materials, with a view of an increase of the existing direct taxes.

The Prussian troops received orders from Berlin to-day to evacuate the city of Troyes.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—The police of the arrondissement of Batezulles have received a hint from Versailles to moderate their zeal in the arrest of Communists.

GERMANY.

A New German Church.

LONDON, August 8.—A meeting was held at Heidelberg, on Sunday, to take measures for the foundation of a German church. Forty delegates were present, coming from various parts of Germany, Austria and Switzerland. A committee was appointed to draw up a constitution for the new church. The main points will be: Its principles; the Council of Constance of 1314; subordination of the Pope to the Council; separation of church and state; participation of laymen in the management of the church; free election of bishops; communal election of pastors, and modification of the confessional. The delegates are divided in opinion as to whether the church should acknowledge the primary Pope. The committee were instructed to submit their report for ratification at a meeting to be held in Munich in September.

SWITZERLAND.

Settling for Bourbaki's Retreat.

BERNE, August 9.—The French Minister of Finance has paid to the Swiss Government five millions of francs for the maintenance of the army of Bourbaki while it was interned in this country. Payments will be continued by the French Treasury at the rate of a quarter of a million of francs fortnightly until the entire indebtedness is liquidated. An order has been given that all French material of war held in Switzerland be returned.

SPAIN.

Spanish Bonds Not to be Taxed.

MADRID, August 9.—The "Imperial" newspaper authoritatively denies any intention of the Government to impose a tax upon Spanish bonds held by persons outside of the kingdom.

Slavery in Cuba.

M. Guizot and La Boutaye, and a number of other distinguished abolitionists, have memorialized the King of Spain in favor of the abolition of slavery in Cuba and Porto Rico.

SIBERIA.

The Presidential Election.

NEW YORK, August 9.—Intelligence from Siberia states that the Presidential election on the 2d apparently resulted in the election of Roberts as President and Gardner as Vice President. President Royce, however, maintains that he was elected for four years, and that his term has not expired. He may dispute the validity of the election of Roberts and Gardner.

ITALY.

Garibaldi Suffering from His Wounds.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Advices from Italy report that Garibaldi is suffering more than ever from his wounds. He is disabled from leaving his bed, and when an airing is necessary he is moved about in a hand car.

Count De Remusat.

ROME, August 9.—The Opinion, in an editorial apparently inspired by the Papal authorities, expresses the most favorable opinion of Count de Remusat, successor of Favre in the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

RUSSIA.

New French Embassador.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 9.—General Leflo, the new French minister, presented his credentials to the Czar to-day, and was received with the utmost cordiality.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Aug. 9—5:30 P. M.—Consols 93⅜. U. S. bonds, coupons of 1862 93½; old 1865s 93⅜; 1867s 93⅜; 10-40s 93. Petroleum, refined is 5⅜d @1s 6d. Linseed oil £33 10s@33 15s. Turpentine 38s 9d@39s.

PARIS, Aug. 9—P. M.—Bourse, rentes 55 francs and 57 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 9—P. M.—Cotton, the market is flat; middling uplands 8⅞d; middling Orleans 9⅛d; sales to-day of 12,000 bales, of which 2,000 were for speculation and export. Wheat, winter 10s@10s 10d. Corn, No 2 mixed 30s 3d. Beef 82s 6d. Lard 46s. Cheese 51s. Petroleum, spirits 11d. Turpentine 38s 9d.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

List of the Members Holding Over and those Recently Elected.

Those marked with an asterisk (*) are Republicans, those with an obelisk (†) Independents, and the remainder Democrats:

SENATE.

MEMBERS HOLDING OVER.

Seventh District—Edwin Hawes, Daviess and Hancock.

Eighth District—J. M. Cosby, Ohio, Butler and McLean.

Ninth District—W. L. Conklin, Breckinridge, Grayson and Edmonson.

Tenth District—J. B. Hayden (†), Hardin, Meade and Bullitt.

Fourteenth District—Wm. Johnson, Nelson, Shelby and Spencer.

Fifteenth District—Robert A. Burton, Taylor, Washington and Marion.

Seventeenth District—W. McKee Fox, Pulaski and Wayne.

Eighteenth District—A. G. Talbott (†), Boyle, Lincoln, Garrard and Casey.

Twentieth District—James Q. Chenoweth, Anderson and Franklin.

Twenty-first District—W. L. Vories, Henry, Trimble, Carroll and Oldham.

Twenty-fourth District—John G. Carlisle, Kenton, resigned.

Twenty-fifth District—Thomas Wrightson (*) Campbell.

Nineteenth District—W. H. Chelf, Green, Hart and Larue.

Twenty-seventh District—A. L. McAfee, Fayette, Jessamine and Woodford.

Twenty-ninth District—Harrison Cockrill, Estill, Jackson, Powell and Madison.

Twenty-eighth District—Geo. W. Conner, Bath, Montgomery, Menifee and Bourbon.

Twenty-third District—J. H. Dorman, Gallatin, Owen and Boone.

Thirty-first District—E. Whitaker, Mason and Lewis.

Thirty-second District—K. F. Prichard, Greenup, Boyd and Lawrence.

MEMBERS ELECTED IN 1871.

Thirty fifth District—E. D. Standiford, Louisville and Jefferson county.

Thirty-sixth District—Alfred T. Pope, Louisville.

Thirty-seventh District—Ben. J. Webb, Louisville.

Twenty-fourth District—O. D. McManama, Pendleton, Bracken, and Grant.

Thirteenth District—J. J. Gatewood, Warren and Allen.

Twelfth District—W. W. Frazer, Logan, Todd, and Simpson.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Allen—Wm. J. McElroy.
Anderson—W. F. Bond.
Ballard—T. H. Corbett.
Barren—W. R. Bates.
Bourbon—C. M. Clay.
Boyd—Mordecai Williams.
Breckinridge—D. Hambleton.
Bullitt and Spencer—W. B. M. Brooks.
Campbell—R. T. Baker,* —— Stone.*
Casey and Russell—Bryan S. McClure.
Fayette—Wm. Cassius Goodloe.*
Franklin—Harry I. Todd.
Grayson—J. M. White.
Graves—T. J. Jones.
Hancock—James Snyder.
Hardin—J. S. Nall.
Harrison—T. J. McGibben.
Henry—Geo. M. Jesse.
Hopkins—S. H. Wolfolk.
Jefferson—E. Polk Johnson.

LOUISVILLE.

First District—M. Woods Ferguson.
Second District—J. P. Sackstedor.
Third District—E. F. Waide.
Fourth District—J. Guthrie Coke.
Fifth District—J. M. Wright.
Sixth District—J. S. Carpenter.
Seventh District—B. E. Cassilly.
Eighth District—G. W. Anderson.
Larue— —— Sanders.
Lewis—T. J. Wilcox.*
Logan—C. H. Blakely.
Madison—J. B. McCreary.
Marion—E. A. Graves.
McCracken—J. W. Ogilvie.
Nelson—Wm. N. Beckham.
Ohio—J. S. Taylor.
Oldham—Wm. Tarleton.
Pendleton—W. W. Deaderick.
Scott—John A. Bell.
Simpson—W. W. Bush.
Todd—W. L. Rives.
Warren—Lewis Potter.
Woodford—J. C. S. Blackburn.

How the Kentucky Negroes Voted.

[From the Evansville Courier.]

It is known to most of our readers, we presume, that elections in Kentucky are conducted on the *viva voce* system; that is to say, the elector does not deposit a written or printed ticket in a ballot-box, but he approaches the precinct and pronounces, in the hearing of the officers who conduct the election, the name of the person for whom he desires to vote and the office to be filled. This is in pursuance of section 15, of article 7, of the constitution of that State, which reads as follows:

In all elections by the people, and also by the Senate and House of Representatives, jointly or separately, the votes shall be personally and publicly given, *viva voce*; provided, that dumb persons entitled to suffrage may vote by ballot.

We happened to be present at the election last Monday several hours, in the city of Henderson. In the city there were two voting places. At each of them a temporary partition was erected separating the white and black voters, and we observed that the negroes, without a single exception, walked up to the officers of the election with a printed ticket, published on a reddish or wine-colored paper, and by its peculiar color only did they know that it contained the names of the Radical candidates. In long lines they pressed up to the polls, and drawing forth their badge of Radicalism, called out: "Boss, I votes dot 'Publican ticket." About one o'clock one of the Democratic candidates produced the law which we have quoted, and insisted that it should be observed. The officers concluded to try it, and of the next five negroes who came to the polls only one of them knew more than a single candidate whom they proposed supporting. They seemed very generally to understand that General Harlan was running for Governor, but beyond that the great mass of them knew not a single candidate on the ticket, and the names of the candidates might just as well have been published in Hebrew as in Roman characters, so far as the printed tickets served to enlighten the dusky sovereigns. Not one in twenty could read a word, and beyond the fact that they had been instructed to support the candidates whose names were on the red ticket, they were as ignorant of what they were doing as if they had been a pack of mules.

A Man's Head Chopped Off Because He Snubbed One of Grant's Relations.

[N. Y. Sun Nebraska City Letter.]

Some time ago a man named Richards reached Omaha. He inquired for Gen. Livingston, and found him. Gen. Livingston was Surveyor General of Nebraska. Well, Richards shook hands with Livingston, and then whipped out of his pocket-book an autograph letter from President Grant, which he presented to the Surveyor General. The letter opened by saying that Richards was one of the President's distant relations, and closed by asking Livingston to give him a ten-thousand-dollar surveying contract. Livingston refused to give it. That was the last of Surveyor General Livingston. His official head was chopped off within three weeks.

I thought this little story might interest the Western Republicans, and so I wrote it after satisfying myself of its truth. Richards ought to go on your list. M.

ROYAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LIVERPOOL.
Capital - - - - $10,000,000 Gold.
$700,000 deposited in the United States for security of Policy-holders
STOCKHOLDERS LIABLE TO THE EXTENT OF THEIR PRIVATE FORTUNES.

WE have been appointed Managers for the Royal Insurance Co. for the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Southern Indiana, with power to appoint Sub-Agents and authority to settle Losses without discount and without reference.
BARBEE & CASTLEMAN, Managers.
Office 170 Main street, Louisville, Ky. jy8 SuTuTh&Sat1m

$1,000,000!

By authority of a special act of the Legislature of Kentucky, of March 13, 1871, the Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky will give a

GRAND GIFT CONCERT
AT LOUISVILLE, KY.,
ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1871,

Under the direction of the best musical talent. One hundred thousand tickets of admission, $10 each in currency; Half Tickets, $5; Quarter Tickets, $2 50.

Each ticket will consist of four quarters, value $2 50 each. The holder is entitled to admission to the Concert and to the amount of gift awarded to it or its fraction. Tickets number from 1 to 100,000.

THE CITIZENS' BANK OF KENTUCKY IS TREASURER.

All Moneys arising from the sale of Tickets will be deposited with the Citizens' Bank, subject only to the order of the President and Treasurer of the Library, countersigned by the business manager.

During the Concert the sum of

$550,000 in Greenbacks

Will be distributed by lot to the holders of tickets in the following Gifts, viz:

ONE GRAND GIFT OF - - - - - $100,000
ONE GRAND GIFT OF - - - - - 50,000

One Gift of	$25,000	One Gift of	$5,000
One Gift of	20,000	One Gift of	4,000
One Gift of	19,000	One Gift of	3,000
One Gift of	18,000	One Gift of	2,000
One Gift of	17,000	Ten Gifts of $1,000 each	10,000
One Gift of	16,000	Fifteen Gifts of $900 each	13,500
One Gift of	15,000	Eighteen Gifts of $800 each	14,400
One Gift of	14,000	Twenty Gifts of $700 each	14,000
One Gift of	13,000	Twenty-five Gifts of $600 each	15,000
One Gift of	12,000	Thirty Gifts of $500 each	15,000
One Gift of	11,000	Forty Gifts of $400 each	16,000
One Gift of	10,000	Forty-five Gifts of $300 each	13,500
One Gift of	9,000	Fifty Gifts of $200 each	10,000
One Gift of	8,000	446 Gifts of $100 each	44,600
One Gift of	7,000		
One Gift of	6,000	721 Gifts in all	$550,000

After paying the expenses of the enterprise and making the distribution of the Gifts, the balance of the proceeds arising from the sale of tickets will be appropriated to the establishment of a Free Library in Louisville, to be called the

Public Library of Kentucky

The Concert and distribution will take place under the immediate supervision of the Trustees mentioned in the act of incorporation.

The Trustees will be assisted by well-known and eminent citizens of Kentucky, who have consented to be present at the Concert and superintend the drawing and distribution of gifts.

The holders of tickets to which gifts are awarded will be paid on presentation of them or their fraction at the office in Louisville the second day after drawing, and every business day for six months thereafter, and may be sent direct or through any bank or express company for collection. All orders accompanied by Drafts, Postoffice Money Orders or Greenbacks, will be promptly attended to and tickets returned by mail, registered or expressed, as desired.

Tickets are like greenbacks—good only to the holder.

Buyers will note that there are only One Hundred Thousand Tickets, instead of Two Hundred Thousand, as in the San Francisco Gift Concert, and that there is $50,000 more distributed. I sold that and made the awards in four months and paid $488,000 to ticket-holders from Nov. 2d to 15th, 1870, and turned over $12,000 to the Secretary due tickets not presented.

It will be particularly noticed that it is a matter of impossibility for any one to know what numbers draw gifts, as it is not known what the gift of any number drawn from the first wheel will be until the sealed box, with amount of the gift plainly printed, is taken from the other wheel and opened in full view of the audience; therefore the larger gifts may not come out until toward the last, or in the middle of the drawing. The $100,000 gift in the San Francisco Gift Concert, under the management of C. R. Peters, was the 200th number drawn, and was awarded and paid to a gentleman in New Orleans.

The numbers and gifts are drawn by blind children from eight to fourteen years of age.

The drawing will be extensively published, and parties ordering tickets will have printed lists sent them. Parties forming clubs, and desiring information, will please address this office.

11 Tickets for $100; 28 Tickets, $255; 56 Tickets, $500; 113 Tickets, $1,000.

The undersigned, late principal business manager of the very successful Mercantile Library Gift Concert, at San Francisco, California, has been appointed agent and manager of the Gift Concert in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky.

The drawing will take place in public, and everything will be done to satisfy buyers of tickets that their interests will be as well protected as if they personally superintended the entire affair.

MANNER OF DRAWING.

There will be two glass wheels. One wheel will contain 100,000 numbers, plainly printed on leather tags. The other wheel will contain 721 boxes, each containing a gift. One tag or number will be drawn from the 100,000 wheel, and the first box drawn from the second, or 721 box wheel will contain a gift, neatly printed and sealed up, and the gift so drawn from the second wheel will be the gift of the tag first drawn, whether $100, $1,000 or $100,000, as announced.

14,364 TICKETS DISPOSED OF IN JULY.

To insure ticket-holders, the public are assured that if only 25,000 tickets are sold only 25,000 numbers go in the large wheel, the 721 gifts awarded, but diminished pro rata. In case 50,000 tickets only are sold, only numbers 1 to 50,000 go in the large wheel, and the 721 gifts diminished one-half; and in case only 85,000 tickets are sold, the entire 721 gifts will be paid in full, it being intended that no unsold ticket shall participate.

The Manager has already paid into the Citizens' Bank $82,500 toward defraying the expenses, and does not depend on sales of tickets to pay his expenses of printing, advertising, etc. The public are invited to the utmost scrutiny as to the reliability of the entire affair.

Persons desirous of acting as agents for the sale of our tickets in any city in the United States or Canadas, address

CHAS. R. PETERS, Manager, Louisville, Ky.
OFFICE, 120 Main street, Johnson Block.

R. T. DURRETT..........President. | M. W. CLUSKY..........Secretary.
W. N. HALDEMAN..........Vice President. | CITIZENS' BANK..........Treasurer.

Tickets and information can be had from M. A. French, Virginia City, Nevada; N. H. Hempsted, Milwaukee, Wis.; Thos. Whitney, Astor House, N. Y., Agents. au6 SuTuTh1m

"STEP YOUR STEPS."

How Noah Alexander was Killed by George Hibler.

Hibler Discharged.

[From the Paris True Kentuckian, Aug. 9.]

A difficulty occurred between Noah S. Alexander and George M. Hibler evening before last, at about half-past ten o'clock, at the Bourbon House, in which the former was instantly killed by a pistol-shot, the ball entering the breast. An examining trial was held yesterday morning before Judge Hawes, which resulted in the acquittal of Hibler. The Judge said he was in the habit of referring such cases to the Circuit Court, if there were any doubts, but that this was such a clear case of justifiable homicide he felt that he could not do otherwise than discharge the prisoner. It seems that Alexander had stepped into the Bourbon House bar-room, in company with other young gentlemen, to take a drink. In coming out he had to pass Mr. Hibler and others, who were sitting on chairs on the sidewalk, near the entrance door, and as he did so he put his hand on Hibler's chair and asked him if he could not move his chair out of the way? Hibler replied, "there is plenty of room for you to pass, Mr. Alexander." Alexander said, "but there are others who desire to pass." Hibler replied that "he did not want to be interrupted." "Why, can't you take a joke?" replied Alexander, "I don't feel like joking," responded Hibler. "Then," replied Alexander, "if you want it, step your steps." "If that's your game, I'm your man," answered Hibler. Both then drew and fired; Alexander, it is thought, first. Shots were fired in rapid succession, some think as many as five. Hibler's first shot, it is thought, struck, inflicting the fatal wound. It is said that there were two other shots on Alexander's person. Mr. Alexander was the son of Mr. Charlton Alexander, cashier of the Northern Bank. He was a Federal soldier during the late war, and had been a Lieutenant in the regular army since the war. Mr. Hibler is the son of Daniel Hibler, and is the Circuit Clerk of Bourbon. The following is a more correct account than the above:

At the examining trial the evidence of the witnesses showed that Hibler was sitting near the middle of the pavement, conversing with some gentlemen, about ten o'clock, Monday night, at the Bourbon House, when Alexander went into the bar-room, took a drink, came out a few steps, and went back, came out again, passed Hibler, and taking hold of his chair, gave it a jerk or tilt, and said: "Get on the inside." Hibler said: "There is room for you to pass." Alexander again repeated his request, when Hibler said: "Others have passed, and I do not want to be disturbed." Alexander said: "Can't you take a joke?" "Sometimes," replied Hibler, "but I am not in a joking humor." Alexander then said: "If that is what you want, by G—d, step your steps!" and at the same time stepped back, facing Hibler and drawing his pistol. Hibler jumped up, drawing his pistol as he did so, and said: "If that is your game I am your man." Firing immediately commenced, Alexander firing the first shot. Some five or six shots were fired. Alexander fell and instantly expired from the effects of the first shot, it is supposed.

Mr. Stephens' Wit.

[From the Atlanta Sun.]

The COURIER-JOURNAL has "departed"—but not half as fast as its subscribers have.

The COURIER-JOURNAL now calls them "colored people." Not long since it called them "niggers."

The editor of the COURIER-JOURNAL is afflicted with a monomania. He is in constant dread lest some superior power should compel him to read his own editorials.

The New York Tribune says: "The Kentucky Democrats go mourning." Not so; they are only a little mortified that the COURIER-JOURNAL should so renounce the Democratic faith.

The National Labor Union, it seems, is to have a candidate for President in the field during the coming campaign, and will trot him out at an early day. The president of that organization has issued a call for a convention to assemble at Columbus, Ohio, on the 18th of October, to put its candidate in the field. The editor of the COURIER-JOURNAL, it is understood, will apply for the situation of candidate. His *labored* editorials induce him to believe that he is the champion laboring man of the country and ought to receive some acknowledgement of his services.

The Chicago Post, of a recent date, contained the following business-like announcement:

Whereas, it having been stated that Aleck Stephens, the late Vice of the late Confederacy, had gained nine pounds since he had been an editor; and whereas, the COURIER-JOURNAL said he must have been weighed with one of his editorials in his pocket; and whereas, Aleck has retorted that, if the COURIER-JOURNAL man had been weighed with one of his editorials in his pocket, he, the aforesaid COURIER-JOURNAL man, would go up like a balloon; therefore, Resolved, that in this round the first blood should be and hereby is awarded to the said Aleck, the said late Vice of the said late Confederacy.

This the COURIER-JOURNAL copies, and then adds as follows:

The handkerchief upon which was wiped the blood from the dislocated nose of the COURIER-JOURNAL has been forwarded to Mr. Stephens by express.

The handkerchief has arrived, and, upon examination, it is found to present the appearance of having had a twenty-four-pound beet wrapped in it. No one would have thought the blow would have made his nose swell so.

☞ An advertisement in the St. Paul (Minn.) papers reads: "Persons who have contracted debts to B. F. Simmons are forbidden to make payment thereof except to the undersigned. Mrs. B. F. Simmons."

☞ Mr. H. E. Cole, of the signal service in Boston, estimates the amount of rain which fell there in a recent storm at 2,230,213 tons 1,937 pounds.

RIVER NEWS.

BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

[For particulars see advertisements.]

Cincinnati	JUNIATA	9 A. M.
Cincinnati	BEN FRANKLIN	4 P. M.
Evansville	ROSE HITE	5 P. M.
Madison	LEONORA	1 P. M.

Arrivals Yesterday.

Arlington, Cin.	Gen. Buell, Cin.
Nat Williams, Mad.	Palestine, Hend.
Bermuda, Cin.	Sandy, Troy.
Ruby, Brandenburg.	LeClaire, Evansville.

Departures Yesterday.

Arlington, Cin.	Gen. Buell, Cin.
Nat Williams, Mad.	Palestine, Hend.
Bermuda, Cin.	Sandy, Troy.
Ruby, Brandenburgh.	LeClaire, Evansville.
Eddyville, Cairo.	

The weather, like that of the former days of the week, was warm, with an occasional breeze stirring at intervals, which somewhat modified the heated atmosphere. There has been but little change in the river for several days. The water-marks showed 10 inches depth of water in the pass down the Indian chute yesterday evening. On Portland bar there is 4 feet, and between here and Evansville, on the shoalest bars, about 26 inches. Special telegrams to the COURIER-JOURNAL report the condition of the weather and the Ohio and Mississippi rivers at various points.

The Camelia on her last down trip lost six hours at Cedar Landing by the fog.

The Eddyville, Capt. Ryman, backed out on time yesterday for Cairo with a good trip.

A. Baker and one coal barge of the Dictator are reported aground on Greenlee's.

The Leonora No. 2 will be found at the city wharf early this morning, and will leave for Madison and Carrollton at 1 P. M.

The Juniata and Ben. Franklin are the Cincinnati mailboats to-day, the former leaving at 9 A. M. and the latter at 4 P. M.

The LeClaire arrived from Evansville yesterday morning and returned yesterday evening.

Charles and Elliott Miller, for several years past clerks on the steamer Indiana, have given up their positions, and have gone to their homes for the present.

The Bermuda come down from Cincinnati yesterday morning with considerable reshipping freight for the LeClaire and Eddyville. She returned yesterday evening.

The Rose Hite is the Henderson packet today, leaving at 5 P. M. She passed Hawesville at 1 P. M. yesterday on her way up, and doubtless arrived last night.

Bledsoe & Bemer, of Florence, Indiana, and other parties from along the Ohio river, above and below the falls, are purchasing flatboats preparatory for the lower coast produce trade this fall.

It will be observed by reference to our New York dispatches that Capt. James Gormly, of St. Louis, gave his opinion yesterday before the New York Inspectors, relative to the Westfield explosion.

Comomdore W. J. Kountz has contracted for a new wharfboat of the following dimensions: Length, 220 feet; beam, 50 feet; hold, 5½ feet. She is building at Freeport, Penn., and is to be delivered in 60 days.

The Peytona Cannel Coal Company have forty-five barges, containing 280,000 bushels of cannel coal, valued at $40,000, destined for the Cincinnati and Louisville markets, lying in lock No. 1, in the mouth of Coal river, awaiting a rise of sufficient water to let them out.

The steamer B. L. Hodge No. 2 arrived at New Orleans last Friday with the first bale of cotton of the new crop. It was from the plantation of C. A. Peirson, Natchitoches parish, Louisiana. The Hodges lies up for repairs, and the Rapids takes her place in the Grand Ecore trade.

Capt. R. H. Woolfolk received a telegram yesterday from Capt. Hardrick, informing him that the steamer Clarksville would arrive here Friday morning and leave for Cairo Saturday. It is the intention of Capt. Hardrick to enter the Clarksville as a regular packet between here and Cairo, making weekly trips.

Messrs. Lewis Glenn, Samuel P. Covington, and Captain John Kyle, the committee appointed by the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce at the solicitation of General Weitzel, arrived yesterday morning, and were engaged all day in examining the work on the new canal, and will make a full report to the Chamber of Commerce on their return to Cincinnati.

Mr. Charles Quigley, of New Richmond, O., is building what might properly be called a floating saw-mill, which, when completed, will be provided with side wheels, to enable it to move from place to place. By shifting the gearing, the same power that drives the mill can propel the wheels. The machinery for the novel craft is being constructed by Warden, McClelland & Co., of Pittsburgh.

The St. Louis Times, of Tuesday, says: "The weather yesterday was extremely hot, notwithstanding the heavy rains of the two nights previous. Business on the levee opened up brisk for Monday, and promises to continue so throughout the week. The packets from above are bringing in good cargoes, with the assistance of barges, which, added to the receipts by rail, keeps a good supply of produce on hand for home consumption, and an abundance to fill all Southern orders. The rivers above have swollen a few inches, from local causes, but a rise of any importance is hardly expected at present. There is four feet in the Illinois, and four and a half in the Missouri, and the same in the Mississippi to Keokuk, but less than three feet from there up; from here to Cairo there is five and a half, the shallowest place being Turkey Island. Rates are unchanged to Southern points, with freight active."

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, August 9.—Weather pleasant. Five feet in the Monongahela, and rising steadily above. No rise in the Allegheny. It is expected that a number of the smaller steamers will get away with coal, to-morrow. Arrived—Naomi.

CINCINNATI, August 9.—River 4 feet 9 inches, and has fallen 3 inches. Weather clear.

EVANSVILLE, August 9.—The weather is nearly clear and hot. Mercury 95°. The river has fallen 3 inches. Port list: Down—Fannie Brandeis and Houston Combs, 9 P. M.; Florence Lee, 4 P. M.; Mollie Ragon, 5 P. M. Up—Fayette, 8 A. M.; Clarksville, 3 P. M. Business light.

CAIRO, Aug. 9.—Lyda Norvell, Tennessee river and return, 9 P. M.; John Lumsden, Evansville packet, 10; Sam Jasper, Cairo to New Orleans, 10 A. M.; Belle Memphis, Memphis to St. Louis, 9; Bismarck, St. Louis to New Orleans, 9; Friendship, St. Louis to the South, 9; City of Quincy, New Orleans to St. Louis, 1 P. M. River stationary. Light rain this morning and cloudy. Thermometer 86.

ST. LOUIS, August 9.—Arrived—Rob Roy, Mollie McPike and Utah, from Keokuk; Belle St. Louis, from Vicksburg; Mary McDonald, from Kansas City. Departed—City of Pekin, for Peoria; Carrie Johnson, St. Johns and Mollie McPike, for Keokuk; H. C. Yaeger, for New Orleans; Nile, for Missouri river; Northwestern, for St. Paul; Grand Tower, for Memphis. The river is rising slowly here, and the Upper Mississippi and Illinois are swelling. Weather very warm.

MEMPHIS, August 9.—Weather cloudy. Mercury 90°. The river has fallen one inch. Arrived—Mary Boyd, from Arkansas river. Departed—Lockwood, for Red river; Enterprise, Susie Silver and Commonwealth, for St. Louis; Batesville, for White river; Capital City and Glasgow, for New Orleans. The James Howard is hard aground at Cherokee Bend; the Susie Silver and Commonwealth made an ineffectual attempt to get her off. The City of Alton is hard aground at Island No. 34.

LITTLE ROCK, August 9.—The river has risen 2 inches. Arrived—Little Rock, from above.

VICKSBURG, August 9.—Port list: Down—Rubicon, 9 A. M. Up—Carrie V. Kountz, 1 A. M.; City of Cairo, 5 P. M. River falling. Weather clear and warm.

NEW ORLEANS, August 9.—No arrivals. Departed—M. J. Wicks, for St. Louis.

Additional Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Aug. 9.—Cattle, receipts 288 cars against 279 cars last week; the market is firm but quiet; sales of 159 head of Ohio steers, 939 to 1,389 lbs, at $4 75@5 87½; 39 head of Michigan, 1,233 lbs, at $4 75; 64 head of Texans, 1,044 lbs, at $4 12½; 19 head do. 580 lbs, at $6; 146 head of Missouri, 1,186 to 1,420 lbs, at $5 40 for heavy and $6 for light; 278 head of Indiana, 1,086 to 1,377 lbs, at $4 80@5 80; 389 head of Illinois, 1,075 to 1,360 lbs, at $5 12½@5 83. Sheep, there is considerable trade but prices are drooping; they declined ⅛c; sales 674 head of Ohio at $4 25@5 50; 164 head of Illinois, 88 lbs, at $3 75; 51 head of Canada at $4 75@4 87½; 759 head of Canada lambs at $5 25@6. Hogs, the market is slow; sales of 158 head of Michigan, grass-fed, at $4 40.

Cotton Statement.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 9.—Cotton, the market is dull and quiet; sales of 400 bales; good ordinary 15¼@16¼c; low middling 17@17¼c; receipts 820 bales; exports none; stock 43,861 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 9.—Cotton, the market is dull; middling 18c.

MOBILE, Aug. 9.—Cotton, the market is dull; middling 18c.

GALVESTON, Aug. 9.—Cotton, the market is dull; good ordinary 15c.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

A New Jersey Railroad Opened.

ALLISON, N. J., August 9.—The Vineland Railroad, connecting New York direct with Vineland and South Jersey, was opened to-day with the first passenger train to New York.

LAKE ERIE AND EVANSVILLE RAILROAD.

SEYMOUR, IND., August 9.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held here to-day in the interest of the Lake Erie, Evansville and Southwestern Railroad Company. Large delegations from Orange, Washington, Jackson, Jennings, Bartholomew, Decatur, Union and numbers from other counties were present. Speeches were made by Hon. G. N. Carlton, President, and others. Stock subscriptions to the amount of $800,000 have already been secured in Indiana, and $400,000 more was pledged by the delegates present. Work will be commenced at Evansville during the present month, and the whole line from Evansville to Bellefontaine will be completed in thirty months. Seymour will be a point and the end of the second division. The company's principal shops will be located here.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

William Lee, &c., against The City of Louisville. } In Chancery, No. 24,211.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, to-wit:

Commencing on the north side of Chestnut street, 210½ feet west of the northwest corner of Chestnut and Nineteenth streets, thence west with and binding on the north line of Chestnut street 30 feet, and extending back same width, 161 feet to an alley.

A lot commencing on the north side of Chestnut street 180½ feet west of the northwest corner of Chestnut and Nineteenth streets, thence west with and binding on the north line of Chestnut street 60 feet, and extending back at right angles northwardly same width, 161 feet to an alley.

A lot commencing on the north side of Chestnut street 90½ feet west of the northwest corner of Chestnut and Nineteenth streets, thence west with and binding on the north line of Chestnut street 30 feet, and extending back at right angles northwardly same width, 161 feet to an alley.

A lot commencing on the north side of Chestnut street 54½ feet west of the northwest corner of Chestnut and Nineteenth streets, thence west with and binding on the north line of Chestnut street 36 feet, and extending back at right angles northwardly same width, 161 feet to an alley.

Also the other lot, commencing on the north side of Chestnut street 120½ feet west of the northwest corner of Chestnut and Nineteenth streets, thence west with and binding on the north line Chestnut street 60 feet, and extending back at right angles northwardly same width, 161 feet to an alley.

A lot commencing on the south side of Madison street 300 2-12 feet west from the southwest corner of Madison and Nineteenth streets, thence west with and binding on the south line of Madison street 15 feet, and extending back at right angles southwardly same width, 161 feet to an alley.

A lot commencing on the south side of Madison street 270 2-12 feet west of the southwest corner of Madison and Nineteenth streets, thence west with and binding on the south line of Madison street 30 feet, and extending back at right angles southwardly same width, 161 feet to an alley.

A lot commencing on the south side of Madison street 120 2-12 feet west of the southwest corner of Madison and Nineteenth streets, thence west with and binding on the south line of Madison street 30 feet, and extending back at right angles southwardly same width 161 feet to an alley.

A lot commencing on the north side of Chestnut street 142 feet east of the northeast corner of Chestnut and Nineteenth streets, thence east with and binding on the north line of Chestnut street 28 feet, and extending back at right angles northwardly same width 161 feet to an alley.

A lot commencing on the north side of Chestnut street 84 feet east of the northeast corner of Chestnut and Nineteenth streets, thence east with and binding on the north line of Chestnut street 28 feet, and extending back at right angles northwardly same width 161 feet to an alley.

A lot commencing on the north side of Chestnut street 56 feet east of the northeast corner of Chestnut and Nineteenth streets, thence east with and binding on the north line of Chestnut street 28 feet, and extending back at right angles northwardly same width 161 feet to an alley.

Also another lot, commencing at the north corner of Chestnut and Nineteenth streets, thence east with and binding on the north line of Chestnut street 28 feet, and extending back at right angles northwardly same width 161 feet to an alley, and being the corner lot and binding on the east line of Nineteenth street 161 feet.

A lot commencing on the north side of Chestnut street 28 feet east of the northeast corner of Chestnut and Nineteenth streets, thence east with and binding on the north line of Chestnut street 28 feet, and extending back at right angles northwardly same width 161 feet to an alley.

A lot commencing on the south side of Madison street 168 feet east of the southeast corner of Madison and Nineteenth streets, thence east with and binding on the south line of Madison street 28 feet, and extending back at right angles southwardly same width 161 feet to an alley.

A lot commencing on the south side of Madison street 112 feet east of the southeast corner of Madison and Nineteenth streets, thence east with and binding on the south line of Madison street 28 feet, and extending back at right angles southwardly same width 161 feet to an alley.

A lot commencing on the south side of Madison street 56 feet east of the southeast corner of Madison and Nineteenth streets, thence east with and binding on the south line of Madison street 28 feet, and extending back at right angles southwardly same width 161 feet to an alley.

A lot commencing on the south side of Madison street 28 feet east of the southeast corner of Madison and Nineteenth streets, thence east with and binding on the south line of Madison street 28 feet, and extending back at right angles southwardly same width 161 feet to an alley.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.
au9 d5

Marshal's Sale.

W. A. Peters against Henry Dennis, &c. } In Chancery, No. 24,311.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, to-wit:

A lot of ground, in the city of Louisville, Ky., beginning at a point on the south side of Lytle street 212½ feet eastwardly from where said Lytle street intersects line of 5 and lot No. 1, and running thence eastwardly with the line of Lytle street 21½ feet, and thence southwardly same width parallel to the eastern line of said five and lot No. 1 142½ feet.

Also a certain lot or parcel of land, in the city of Louisville, Ky., beginning on the south side of Lytle street at a point 18 feet 4 inches west of the east line of five acre lot No. 1, and running westward with Lytle street 25 feet; thence at right angles southwardly 130 feet; thence eastwardly 25 feet; thence northwardly 130 feet to the beginning.

Also a lot ... in the city of Louisville, beginning at a point 6 feet 8 inches east of the line of five and lot No. 1 on the south side of Lytle street, running westwardly with Lytle street 25 feet; thence at right angles southwardly 130 feet; thence at right angles eastwardly 25 feet; thence at right angles northwardly 130 feet to the beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.
au9 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Kate Bertsche, &c., against Ophelia Bertsche. } In Chancery, No. 23,947.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, the following-described property, to-wit:

So much of the property situated in the city of Louisville conveyed by James Marshall and wife to Ignatius Bertsche as is now owned by the heir of said Ignatius, and which unsold part is bounded as follows: Beginning on the south side of Walnut street at a point 115 feet from the southwest corner of Walnut and West streets; thence with Walnut street 19 feet and 9 inches; thence east 19 feet 9 inches; thence north 165 feet to the beginning, with the improvements thereon.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.
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COURIER-JOURNAL

LOUISVILLE.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 10, '71.

For Advertising Rates and Terms of Subscription, see last column of this page.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The Madison County Fair is going on, and the crowd is large and stock exhibition splendid.

A ten-dollar premium will be given at the Simpson County Fair for the "prettiest boy baby under twelve months."

The Lexington Press says the negro man who was shot through the lungs in that city on Monday last died Tuesday morning.

Over one hundred thousand dollars has already been subscribed to the Farmers and Traders' Bank to be organized at Shelbyville. The Sentinel regards it "as a success."

During the row at Lexington on election day some tall jumping was indulged in. The Press says a prominent gentleman of that city cleared the court-house fence by two feet.

The examining trial of Mr. George Hibler was held at Paris on Tuesday, for the killing of Noah B. Alexander, on election day, and resulted in his being honorably acquitted, the testimony showing that he acted in self-defense.

The Lexington Press says: "The extent of the fraud practiced by the Radicals yesterday is simply enormous. In the county and town there cannot have been, at the lowest computation, less than five hundred illegal Radical votes cast."

The Georgetown Times says: "In a difficulty at White Sulphur on election day, Curtis Johnson, colored, was badly cut in the face and side by Willis Oliver, white. Oliver received a cut on the head from a stone thrown by Johnson."

The Lebanon Standard says: "Messrs. S. G. McElroy and G. H. Phillips, of this county, have accepted a challenge to show Berkshire hogs with R. H. Taylor, of Haywood county, Tennessee, at Tennessee State fair at Murfreesboro, on September 28."

The Paris True Kentuckian says: "The only work the United States soldiers brought here by Radical entreaties had to perform was to guard several darkies who had voted the Democratic ticket. The Democratic darkies were in the employ of Col. Victor M. Kenney."

The office, type, and fixtures of the Greensburg Vindicator were totally destroyed by fire on Saturday night last. Loss, $1,000; insurance $600. The citizens are contributing liberally to reimburse the proprietors, Messrs. Fields & Jones, and it is expected that the publication of the paper will be resumed in a short time.

The Lebanon Standard of Wednesday says: "One or two pleasant showers fell here yesterday, sufficient to cool the air and lay the dust, but not enough to be of any advantage to vegetation. The question of a supply of water is becoming a very serious one in this city. Many wells have failed entirely, and many others are very low. Some of our citizens have begun hauling water a distance of one or two miles."

The eleventh annual exhibition of the Shelby County Agricultural and Mechanical Association will be held on the fair grounds at Shelbyville, commencing Tuesday, August 29th, continuing four days. The Shelby county fairs have always been among the best held in the State, and from the liberal premium list published for this year, an unusually attractive display of stock, &c., can safely be predicted.

A correspondent from Campbellsville informs us that a general fight came off at Columbia on election day, in which a Mr. Cunciff was seriously if not fatally injured by a pistol-shot in the breast. A number of other persons were more or less injured by cuts and bruises. One man fought for a considerable time with a large knife sticking in the side of his head. It was reported to be a desperate fight all round. The gentleman writing us was unable to get the particulars of the affray, but says that politics had nothing to do with it.

The Lexington Press furnishes the following account of the gallant (?) manner in which the coroner elect behaved during the disturbance in that city on election day. It says: "We understand that our brave coroner elect ran so fast from the court-house on Monday evening that a game of cards could be played on his coat tail. 'Colonel, advise those negroes to go to their homes; if they go down towards where the disturbance is they will get hurt.' Colonel (running at full speed)—'Yes, boys, run home; you can't gain anything by going down there.' The Colonel was almost out of sight by the time he spoke the last words."

The Lexington Press has the following in regard to the doings of the Radicals of that city on Monday last. It says: "The most barefaced interference with the rights of voters was practiced by a couple of Radicals at the poll for colored voters at the Court-house on Monday. A box was placed about three feet from the window, and a plank on that, on which these men stood. The negroes were made to go in at one end of the passage thus formed and go out at the other, and if any colored voter attempted to approach the polls from the wrong side, the couple of Radicals on the box beat them back, the little fellow using his fist so much at one time that his less excited friend had to interfere. Thus the negroes were driven like hogs to the polls, and, free as they think themselves, they submitted tamely to be beaten and pushed like slaves by perfect slave-drivers."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Nashville races begin September 25.

Typhoid fever prevails in the vicinity of Knoxville, Tenn.

The wealth of Muscogee county, Ga., foots up $8,000,000—an increase of $300,000 over last year.

The largest watermelon brought to the Mobile (Ala.) market this season weighed fifty-seven pounds and three-quarters.

One hundred and fifty car loads of freight were shipped South from Nashville, over the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, on Monday last.

Governor Bullock has suspended the execution of Albert, the negro who was to have been hung at Albany, Ga., last week, until October next.

Mr. Wm. Pride committed suicide in Columbus, Ga., on Thursday last by taking an ounce of laudanum. He was aged twenty-three or twenty-four years.

Columbus, Ga., is profoundly agitated by a controversy among the colored barbers upon Sunday shaving. All the shops but one want to close on Sunday.

The Scotch residents of Mobile, Ala., will celebrate the centennial anniversary of Sir Walter Scott, the great poet and novelist, by a grand banquet on the 15th inst.

The boys of Memphis amuse themselves by congregating on the streets and throwing rocks at each other. One of them now observes what transpires with but one eye.

Fifteen dollars is the amount requisite at Memphis for knocking an eye out. Memphians look upon the matter as a surgical operation and let off "optic smashers" easily.

The hot weather has a decidedly depressing effect upon the inhabitants of Memphis. Only twenty-two arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct in that city on Monday last.

The Radicals of Knoxville are having a happy time quarreling over the spoils of office. The outs want the ins removed, and the ins protest loudly against so monstrous a proposition.

The Newnan (Ga.) Herald understands that the citizens of and around Palmetto have on foot a movement looking to the erection of a monument to Rev. Dabney P. Jones, the great temperance advocate of Georgia.

Sixty thousand dollars has been subscribed at Nashville towards the erection of a new hotel in that city. Forty thousand dollars more is necessary to insure the commencement of the building.

A Mr. Gould, near Gainesville, Ga., has offered a magnificent water-power on the Chattahoochie and five acres of land to any company that will start a cotton factory within the next year on the site.

The late Baptist Convention at Cartersville, Georgia, appointed a committee to inaugurate a movement looking to the foundation and endowment of a Georgia Baptist Orphans' Home somewhere near and above Atlanta.

Thirty miles of the Arkansas Central railroad, running from Helena to Little Rock, is now fully graded and will be ready for the rails in a few days. Work is also progressing favorably on the Iron Mountain road, leading out from Helena.

Mobile, Ala., is a lively place. One robbery, four cutting and shooting affrays, three assaults, one attempt to murder, one suicide, ten arrests for keno, all but one or two of African origin, made up the proceedings in that city last Thursday.

The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution reports that about sunset Friday evening an embankment near the State shop caved in on negro laborers, killing one instantly and breaking the arm and internally injuring another, who, it is feared, will not survive. The slide struck the side of a freight car and caved that in.

The Atlanta (Ga.) True Georgian of Monday says: "The rain of yesterday, if general, and we sincerely hope it was, will be worth millions to the country. The complaint of drought and suffering crops has been coming in from every section, and the falling of the element yesterday was truly a God-send."

Corsicanna, Texas, is improving rapidly. New streets have been opened, numbers of houses are being built, and a large amount of capital is being invested in that town. Fifty thousand dollars' worth of town lots was sold in Corsicanna week before last. All of these lots are to be immediately occupied with substantial business houses.

Nashville has a sensation. A white woman has arrived in that city, from Ohio, with a negro of the blackest type. She eloped with him, and was married to him in Nashville. The negroes of Nashville are greatly disgusted at the poor taste of their brother Ethiopian, and are said to be violently opposed to this importation of Ohio "poor white trash."

The fire companies of Houston, Texas, have authorized all fines for men belonging to the fire department to be paid. They also propose to raise $5,000 to contest the decision of the Judge of the Houston District Court before the United States Supreme Court. The firemen say if they do not win their case they will disband—they will be either relieved from jury duty or attend no more fires.

The Bastrop (Texas) Advertiser of July 29 says: "Nine weeks have passed since the heavens have poured forth any moisture to the good people of Bastrop. The weather is as dry as an old-fashioned Texas drought, the grass and vegetation parched, the earth is cracked open in places, and the corn crop has suffered considerably, especially the late planting, while the cotton stands badly in need of a good 'wetting.'"

The Atlanta New Era of Tuesday gives an account of a singular and fatal accident. It says: "On Sunday last a man named Burnhard, an employe of the brewery of Messrs. Orthey & Richter, took a horse into the pond to wash him off. How, it is not known, but it seems from bruises on the man's body that he must have been severely 'pawed' by the horse; in fact, he was kept under water until life was extinct. He was buried yesterday."

The Nashville Banner of Wednesday says: "As Mr. Robert Cowell was repairing the telegraph lines near the Louisville and Nashville Railroad yesterday, just before the heavy rain, when the lightning was playing very rapidly, he received a very severe shock. He was brightening the wire at the time with a file, through which a heavy charge of electricity was conducted into his body. He would have been killed if his climber had not rested against another wire, which afforded an outlet for the current. Mr. Cowell was complaining of soreness of the bowels when he retired last evening, but is not seriously hurt."

The Covington (Ga.) Enterprise says: "On Wednesday evening last, at about 2 o'clock, Miss Winnie Bowman was struck dead by lightning in the door-yard of her brother-in-law, Mr. John Phillips, about two miles west of Stead-man, in Newton county. The house having just been scoured, her sister's child was lying on a pallet near a large hickory tree, about ten feet from the house, and it is thought she had started to take it in when she was killed by the bolt, which singed her hair and neck, tore up some roots of the tree, making an ugly sign, though limbs of the tree overhang the house. Truly, this is a remarkable as well as a fearfully distressing case."

The people of South Carolina are taxed so heavily under Radical rule that many of them would give away their property to keep from paying the taxes on it if they had money enough to hire somebody to accept it.

The New York Sun gives us this interesting little romance: "A follower of Wesley and a preacher of righteousness came to the Senate from a Western State, pious and poor. Serving first in the north wing of the capitol, then in the Department of the Interior, and then again at the capitol, he waxed rich, dwelt in his own lavishly-garnished brown-stone mansion, and kept a carriage which the Archbishop of Canterbury would have envied." The Sun ought to be a little more careful, or the Rev. Senator Harlan will think it is talking about *him*.

The Philadelphia Press says: "If the opposition would confine themselves to an honest discussion of the principles of the parties and a truthful examination of the history and record of each, the campaigns would be elevated to a higher respectability, and made far less unpleasant than now, when slander and vilification and downright misrepresentation are the adopted tactics. Instead of aiming to give correct information, the papers of the opposition seem bent on filling the minds of those they can influence with prejudice, and for this purpose do not hesitate to presume upon their want of information." This from a paper which, for the last five years, has slandered and vilified the Southern people and the Democratic party more persistently and venomously, and has done more to prejudice the North against the South, than half the other Radical papers in Pennsylvania combined.

A Radical paper of Philadelphia says: "The old Hall of Independence cannot justly be called or considered the exclusive property of Philadelphia. Each one of the original thirteen States can claim a share in it, for each one sent her wisest and best men to it in order that there they might pledge their fortunes, their lives and their sacred honors that America should be a free country forever." But did not some of the original thirteen States forfeit their right to that claim when they subsequently sent their wisest and best men to another hall in order that they might pledge their fortunes, their lives and their sacred honors that they, the States themselves, should be free forever? It is the doctrine of Radicalism that they forfeited thereby their right to everything else, and it is a little singular that their claim to a share in Independence Hall should be made the one solitary exception to the rule.

The Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday comes out flat for General Harlan as the Republican nominee for Vice President. So, in spite of his defeat, there is balm in Gilead for the leader of the Kentucky Radicals. Certainly he is a man of ability, and made a good race for Governor. Now that we have our hand in we would as soon beat him for Vice President as anybody else. The Gazette says:

> The formal announcement by Mr. Colfax of his intention to withdraw from public life at the end of his term of office, has opened the field for the selection of a candidate for Vice President. The matter of sectional locality, though not an essential one, is yet a consideration which has always had weight. The condition of the country will now make it proper that one of the candidates shall be taken from the South. The particular State should be that in which the candidate will bring most strength to the ticket. The splendid canvass which John M. Harlan has made for the Governorship of Kentucky, the heavy inroad which has been made upon the Democratic party, and the situation of the State, which promises a victory in another contest led by the same ability, point to him as the man for the Republican Vice President. Mr. Harlan needs no other introduction to the American people than by the canvass he has made of his State. It was distinguished for spirit, pluck and tact, and was sustained by admirable physical powers and a popular style of public speaking. Mr. Harlan is a man of fine presence, who will worthily fill the position of President of the Senate. Our expectations of a completion of the political reconstruction of Kentucky are no vague suppositions, but are founded on a natural change, which is the consequence of peace, and which is dissolving the cohesiveness created by the sentiment of hostility to the National Government, and is uniting the friends of the Government and the natural opponents of the Democracy, and has now given them confidence in their strength. Mr. Harlan is eminently a fit candidate for Vice President, on his own merits. We believe his nomination would give much strength to the Republican party in Kentucky in the Presidential canvass. And with his nomination we shall count the State of Kentucky among the States that will probably vote for the Republican candidates.

An Idiotic Gabbler.

Mr. Alexander H. Stephens, who finds little comfort in the more representative and sagacious journals of the country, has found refuge and consolation in the rural press. The last number of the Atlanta Sun comes to us laden with a quantity of extracts from obscure newspapers, all going to show what a prophet Mr. Stephens is and what a black sheep the Courier-Journal is. From among these extracts we pluck the following gem, which is credited to a paper published in Rome, Georgia:

> The Courier-Journal was one of the earliest to hail the New Departure as a convenient cat's paw with which to grabble Radical chestnuts, and greedily seized upon it. Though, however, it only accepted the situation as a matter of necessity, and not of choice. The policy was the very thing. We could well afford to hold principle in abeyance until we could succeed with the policy, and then we could revert back to principles. But now we find that what the Courier-Journal first held out for policy was, in fact, its secret principles—principles that we had all the while suspected were the underlying strength of its political structure. Ostensibly Southern and ostensibly Democratic, it has yet ever been at heart a dangerous and dishonorable enemy to the true interests of the South and the success of the Democracy.

There used to be a time when there was a good deal of force in this summary method of disposing of an adversary. That was a time when the South occupied a peculiar position within itself and held a peculiar relation to the rest of the country. The institution of slavery made the South at once isolated and provincial, and subjected it to all the sensitive and suspicious characteristics which belonged to those conditions. It was easy in those days to describe a man who happened to come short of the highest standard of popular and provincial fervor as a traitor to his section, and that sort of damnation was generally pretty conclusive. In all this the Southern people were not different from the rest of human kind. But events have changed their condition, and with it their temper and method of considering things. Slavery exists no longer. The normal situation of the Southern States is not very unlike the normal condition of the Northern and Western States. The abolition of slavery has brought the systems of the South into practical and harmonious relationship with the systems of the North. Secure political alliances are therefore much more attainable now than they were before the long-sought experiment of a separate Confederacy had been made and abandoned, and these alliances are much more likely to be lasting since the removal of the institution of slavery has removed the greatest source of danger to national political organism. The South is less isolated and less provincial than it was. It is from its altered condition less sensitive and less suspicious. It has no reason to take the exceptional view of its interests, which once sprang from its exceptional position. It has every reason to look at the world with clear and open eyes, and to estimate things as they are in a calm, rational and robust spirit. So such puerile spurts of damnation, like that we have quoted, have not nearly so much terror, nor indeed so much relevancy or force, as they used to have. They are the dregs of an ignorant and obsolete provincial jargon, and the emanation of a most silly and childish view of public affairs.

The South can not stand alone. She has lost her political ascendancy. Not only the war has destroyed her power in the Government, but immigration has disturbed the equilibrium which she enjoyed. There is no longer any reason why the South should be sectional, and there is a very strong reason why she should not be. We can not stand alone. If we expect to hold our own we must not cling too tenaciously to that which is exclusively provincial and which can not be made to harmonize with that which is truly national. The rule of association requires some sacrifices of all concerned, and if we are ever to secure the co-operation of the really live and active elements of the North and West, we must adapt ourselves to a somewhat larger plan than that mapped out in the fancy of an impracticable and narrow-minded provincialism.

To be sure Mr. Stephens' Roman friend considers us a traitor to the South. That is the only kind of gabble that he is familiar with, and he could not be expected to understand or to employ anything else. It is lucky that the world has reason to use fewer and fewer of its fingers every day in counting such idiots.

Sharp Parliamentary Practice.

Mr. Gladstone is as wily a politician as any graduate of an Indiana Legislature or the American Congress.

The opponents of the Premier's army bill worried out much of its vitality by offering amendments and delaying it in every possible manner.

The sudden turn that the ministerial leader took, in withdrawing the whole thing from Parliamentary action and carrying his message by a direct interposition of the Queen's royal authority, brings into use a dangerous weapon, that has done good service this time for a right cause, but may hereafter be used in the interests of injustice and oppression. Though few Americans will regret the direct snub given to the House of Lords, yet most thinking men will condemn this arbitrary measure.

For the use of the "one-man power," great public exigency, in the midst of a terrible war, is at the best but a lame excuse. Mr. Gladstone has struck a heavy blow against the independence of both houses of Parliament by his late reckless and uncalled-for proceedings. The House of Lords, though unmistakably obstinate, and almost mossy with conservatism, has always been practically forced to meet the demands of the people, and in such cases has heretofore yielded a consent, often, to be sure, a sullen one, to the wishes of the lower house. They are aware of their growing unpopularity, and would never dare to brave the public opinion of the country for any length of time.

The case presents an extra bad appearance, because the Queen remitted the whole question of army regulation to Parliament in February last, and the discussion upon it has continued almost ever since. Whatever the decision then of the legislative body might be, the Ministry should have been willing to abide by it. Either the time of Parliament has been wasted, or there has been a usurpation of power. This attempt to coerce legislation is all the more insidious because it has been successful.

But Mr. Gladstone has borrowed a leaf from American politics and studied it to much advantage, if we may judge by his action during the consideration of the ballot bill. The opponents of this bill adopted the same tactics of delay that had so disgusted Mr. Gladstone in the progress of the army bill. A flood of amendments had been thrown upon the ballot bill by the Conservatives and their discussion threatened to wear out the time of Parliament till its day for adjournment. It is usually on the second reading of a bill that its principle is debated in Parliament, and its details, in committee. This bill passed its second reading by a large majority for the Government, and the discussion upon its details at once began. Suddenly a Conservative member moved that the consideration of the bill be indefinitely postponed, and proceeded to make a long speech in opposition to the measure. The entire night was spent in needless debate. Mr. Gladstone was indignant. He said that a minority could at any time defeat any bill by such tactics; for the motion on which the irregular debate took place could be repeated times without number, and as long as there were members to discuss the measure, it could be delayed. A caucus of all the Liberal members was called at Mr. Gladstone's house, where the enraged Premier laid down the course of action, and drew up his regulations that all the members of his party had to follow, or lose their standing as "Liberals." The arrangement was that all the Liberals were to remain silent under all circumstances in committee. No matter how unfair or weak might be the remarks of a Tory, no Liberal hound was to give voice. All amendments were to be put in the hands of one of their number, and none were to be urged which he did not approve.

The next time the House resolved itself into committee, a Conservative arose to debate. One by one the Liberal members filed out of the hall, until there were but three or four left on the Liberal side. This one-sided debate was kept up for some time. A call of the House was demanded, but fifty or sixty Liberals were at hand, and as soon as the count was over they filed out again. To vary the monotony, a Tory crossed over and spoke amid much merriment from the Liberal side of the House. And so the farce continued till it was time to vote, when the willful absentees returned and quietly did their duty.

It has been the frequent boast of English politicians that the House of Commons would hear both sides so long as any member desired to present either. This application of American tactics and caucus strategy is much to be deprecated by the friends of political freedom everywhere.

We have no sympathy for the House of Lords whatever. They are as obstinate, pompous, conceited and anti-progressive a body as even an Englishman can stand. Their voices have but little weight in the face of a large Government majority in the other house, and no ministry of modern times would think of resigning from a vote of "want of confidence" passed by them alone. But we are sorry to see such a deadly attack made by any minister, under any pretense whatever, upon vested right and freedom of debate; and we feel assured that no good can come from it.

☞ We are told that "an effort is being made in Wisconsin to induce the Hon. C. C. Washburne to run for Governor." Unless it is the very feeblest effort that was ever made—in fact, if it amounts to any effort at all—there is not the slightest doubt that it will succeed.

☞ It is said that the Boston Literary Bureau has agreed to give Dick Yates $10,000 for fifty lectures next season. To understand how exceedingly foolish that bureau is, think what a quantity of dish-water it might have bought with that money.

☞ It is said that within two years the City Hall, in New York, has cost fifteen millions of dollars, and it is yet unfinished. As a matter of self-defense the people of that city ought to take some steps to have themselves ruined by Chinese cheap labor.

☞ George Francis Train says he has devised a plan for "smashing Prussia in four days." We can't see why he wants to spend four days in smashing her when he could go over there and bore her to death in half the time.

☞ The New York Globe says Theodore Tilton "has taken to nursing the Revolution and Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly." Then he is the nurse of a dirty set of babies.

☞ Charles Reade's last novel, "A Terrible Temptation," is so called from the temptation you feel to throw it into the fire.

CITY NEWS.

☞ The Russia zinc Saratoga trunk for ladies is certainly one of the greatest improvements of the age. No amount of exposure to the weather injures them or their contents. Thieves cannot cut them open, and even a Louisville hack-driver cannot break them. D. O'Hare, 142 Main street.

☞ Remember that D. O'Hare's Great Trunk House is on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, where you can buy one trunk at the lowest wholesale price.

☞ Remember, that the Trunk that D. O'Hare advertises to sell at $1 50 has rollers on and a tray in it.

☞ Make your money work. Put it in improved property and get monthly dividends. A rare chance at our sale Thursday, the 10th, at 5 P. M. Hansbrough & Priest.

☞ You can buy a Saratoga trunk for $4 50 at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Read the Testimony of an Old Steamboat Captain.

He will not be without it. Always has a bottle aboard. During the last trip of the R. C. Gray up the Arkansas river, one of her passengers, Mr. Mathew Hixson, of the well-known firm of Saddler & Hixson, at Robertson's Landing, was suffering from a severe attack of fever and ague. It is said chills on the Arkansas river are the worst in the world and the hardest to cure. Captain Metcalfe, of the boat, sympathising with him in his sufferings, gave him a bottle of Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup, or Improved Chill Cure. The captain says he never travels without it. Read what Mr. Hixson says in regard to it:

SHOAL CREEK, JOHNSON CO., ARK., June 2, 1870.

Capt. Wm. Metcalfe:

DEAR SIR—After my compliments, I will say the bottle of Wintersmith's Chill Cure stopped the chills on me without any other medicine. I am now entirely well. I left Little Rock, &c., &c. Respectfully, MATHEW HIXSON.

☞ You can buy a nice valise at D. O'Hare's for $1 00. Beat it if you can.

☞ Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure is meeting with extraordinary success. It never fails when properly taken to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague. For sale by all druggists.

☞ One dollar and fifty cents will buy a trunk at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ XX sole leather trunks, with improved steel spring, at D. O'Hare's Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Southern Merchants,

look to your interests and pack your goods in trunks, and save the loss on packing-boxes. The coxes, you will remember, are a dead loss, while you can sell the trunks to a profit. You are invited to call and examine the stock. To those who purchase to sell again, a liberal deduction will be made from the lowest trade wholesale price. Remember the place. D. O'HARE'S, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky.

☞ If you want a nice home or choice investment, attend sale by Hansbrough & Priest of those nice residences on Jacob street. aug9 d2

Baggage-Smashers in Despair.

The India-rubber Trunk Shield, now being attached to trunks by D. O'Hare, at his trunk manufactory, No. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, is one of the greatest securities that science has ever devised for travelers. A trunk encased in them may bid defiance to anything short of a first-class earthquake.

Look to Your Interests

and buy where you can buy the cheapest, and that is at D. O'Hare's Great Trunk Manufactory, Main street, No. 142, between Fourth and Fifth, where he is retailing his immense stock at wholesale New York prices.

Trunks of Any Size or Quality,

old or new, can be fitted with the newly-invented India-rubber Trunk Shield on short notice at D. O'Hare's great trunk emporium, No. 142 south side Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. The railroad men say they are the greatest invention of the day, and that nothing short of a general smash-up of a train can injure them in the slightest degree.

Don't Waste Your Time in Wandering Around

among second and third-class dealers, but if you want a trunk or anything in that line go to headquarters, at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, No. 142 between Fourth and Fifth, where you can select from a stock of 5,000, and only pay the lowest wholesale price for a single trunk.

Remember

that, in purchasing your trunks from D. O'Hare's trunk manufactory, you get the article at first hands, and do not have to pay two or three profits. It must not be supposed that his stock is limited to trunks; it embraces everything that a traveler may need in the shape of satchels, valises, traveling bags, bonnet boxes, &c., &c. Remember the place—D. O'Hare's, 142 Main st., between Fourth and Fifth.

No More Baggage-Smashing.

The celebrated India-rubber trunk-shields, an article long needed by the traveling community, manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by D. O'Hare, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Something New.

The newest and best thing now on the market is the Russian zinc traveling trunk, manufactured and sold by D. O'Hare. Neither water, lightning, nor hotel porters can affect them. They are not only far superior to the best sole-leather trunks, but they are at least 50 per cent. cheaper.

If you want a Trunk that you can

throw out of a four-story window without injury, call on D. O'Hare, at his Trunk Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, and get one of his Solid English Sole-leather Trunks. There is no discount on them.

How to Protect Your Trunk from Breaking.

One of the greatest necessities of this age of constant travel is a trunk which will not break, and which will not cut its way through anything which it comes down upon. This is fully accomplished by the India-rubber trunk shield, which must be seen to be appreciated. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by D. O'Hare, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

5,000 Trunks

at wholesale and retail, at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Competition is the Life of Trade,

and D. O'Hare is the life of competition in the Trunk business, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Burnett's Cocoaine is the best hair-dressing

Old Trunks

neatly repaired at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Trunks Retailed

at wholesale prices at D. O'Hare's. Where is it? On Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best. de12 eodly

MARRIED.

HALEY—WRIGHT—In this city, August 9th, by Rev. H. C. Settle, Wm. M. Haley and Elenora Wright.

DIED.

SMIDT—On the 8th inst., in the 60th year of his age, John Smidt, of the firm of John Smidt, Schwartz & Co., since thirteen years a resident of Bremen, Germany, died in that city after a long illness.

WHITE—On the 9th inst., at 11 A. M., Thomas Eugene, infant son of Thomas P. and Eugenia E. White, aged 13 months and 24 days.

Funeral from the residence of his father, No. 415 Fourth street, between York and Breckinridge, Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

BULKLEY—The funeral services of James Sayre Bulkley, youngest son of Wm. H. and Sarah L. Bulkley, will be conducted at the College-street Presbyterian Church this morning, at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

MUSICAL MERCHANDISE.

A CARD--READ!

I AM receiving my New and Select Fall Stock of

NEW MUSIC AND

MUSICAL MERCHANDISE.

I have the best and cheapest Pianos and Organs in the city. My stock is fresh, and I can sell cheaper than anybody. Call and see me, or send on your orders. WILL S. HAYS, au10 Th&Sa&w1 No. 160 Fourth street.

MEETINGS.

Meeting Notice.

THE members of St. Michael's Benevolent Society are hereby notified to meet at their hall, southeast corner of First and Market streets, this evening, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is desired. By order of the President, DANIEL McCANN, Rec. Sec.

Notice.

THE members of St. Patrick's Benevolent Society are requested to meet at the school-room of St. Patrick's Church, at 8 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, August 10th. By order of the President, J. J. O'BOYLE, Asst. Sec.

Notice.

THE St. John's Mutual Aid Society will meet at their hall at 8 o'clock this evening. Business of importance will come before the meeting. O. J. CARR, President.

Notice.

THE United Sons of Erin will meet at their hall at 8 o'clock this evening. Business of importance will come before the meeting. By order of the President. MORGAN McSHEEHY, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ROSADALIS.

Certificates from all parts of the country are daily received, attesting to the unparalleled popularity of this great medicine in the cure of diseases of the blood.

LIMA, Ohio, Feb. 22, 1868.

GENTS—For twenty years I have been afflicted with an exceedingly annoying and inveterate eruption, covering nearly my whole body. I had tried many different medicines, but without relief, until a short time since, when I bought one bottle of Rosadalis, and used it according to directions, and I am happy to say it has entirely cured me. It is a medicine of great merit. Yours, truly, BENJAMIN BECHTOL. au8 eodtw

THE CELEBRATED

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.

The most lasting, agreeable and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers. sep13 deodly

JUST PUBLISHED.

In One Volume, Price Fifty Cents,

The following Medical Lectures for Gentlemen:

1. Philosophy of Marriage.
2. Premature Decline in Man.
3. Nervous and Physical Debility.
4. Diseases of the Generative Organs.
5. Spermatorrhea.
6. Abuses of the Natural Functions.
7. Treatment and Cure.

Price 50 cts. by mail. Address the author Dr. Curtis, 9 Tremont Place, Boston, Mass. mh31 deodly

STORMED AND TAKEN!

The last stronghold of the Hair Poisoners surrenders. CRISTADORO'S flag, bearing on its folds the magic words

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye,

floats triumphant over all the deleterious trash with which the market was not long ago flooded. Lead enough to make bullets for an army lies on the shelves of dealers who have speculated in some of the metallic hair-coloring preparations. Well, they should have confined their purchases to CRISTADORO'S safe and perfect preparation. So much for "running after strange gods." In the meantime, this famous dye has received a tremendous impetus in the market, and can scarcely be manufactured fast enough to meet the enormous demand.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE is the best dressing that can be used after dyeing. jy25 deod&weow1m

FOR LEASE.

BROADWAY HOTEL — AND — FURNITURE FOR LEASE.

THIS hotel is well located, and has a fine run of business, and will be leased for one or more years, with the furniture, from the 1st of September next. Apply to JOS. S. WOOLFOLK, Agent, au10 d4 ex8u Lexington, Ky.

CITY ORDINANCES.

No. 187.] **AN ORDINANCE**

For improving part of an alley, known as High alley, from the east line of country-seat No. 13 to west line of country-seat No. 11, about 165 feet, and between Portland avenue and High street.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the city of Louisville, That the alley from the east line of country-seat No. 13 to west line of country-seat No. 11, about 165 feet, and between Portland avenue and High street, excepting two and one-half (2½) feet on each side for sidewalks, shall be improved by grading, curbing, block-paving the gutters and paving the carriage-way with the McAdam pavement; the same according to the provisions of a general ordinance approved the 26th day of April, 1870, entitled "General ordinance concerning the improvement of alleys," and that said work shall be done at the cost of the owners of ground fronting the improvement, as provided in an ordinance approved the 26th day of April, 1870, entitled "An ordinance in relation to the cost of improving public ways."

CHAS. R. LONG, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved August 9, 1871.
JNO. G. BAXTER, Mayor.

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Hewett, Hardy & Co., in the seed and implement business, expired on the 1st inst., by limitation. The business of the late firm will be settled by either of the partners, at the office of their successors—Hewett, Field & Co., 110 and 112 West Main street.

D. HEWETT.
J. EDWARD HARDY,
T. E. C. BRINLY,
A. D. MILES.

Louisville, Ky., August 4, 1871.

Thanking our friends and customers for the very liberal patronage extended to us, we ask a continuance of the same for the new firm.

D. HEWETT,
J. EDWARD HARDY,
T. E. C. BRINLY,
A. D. MILES.

The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership under the firm name of Hewett, Field & Co., for the purpose of conducting a general seed and agricultural implement business, dating from the 1st inst.

Having bought the stock and succeeded to the business of Hewett, Hardy & Co., we shall at all times be prepared to supply our friends with everything pertaining to our line of trade.

D. HEWETT,
H. P. FIELD,
T. C. RICHARDS.

August 4, 1871. au5 d6&w1

DRY GOODS.

Lusters, &c.

150 PCS Red Letter, Pure Mohair Lusters;
50 pcs Raven Black do do do;
200 do Demi-mohair do;
200 do Mary Stuart make do;
500 do Black Alpacas;
50 do White do;
50 do Pink, Blue and Green Alpacas;
300 do Plain Colored do;
5 cases ¾ Black and Colored do;
3 do do do do Alpacas, Corded.

Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., au6 70 and 72 Sixth st., Louisville, Ky.

All-Wool Delaines.

300 PCS Bonjour's Delaines. Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., au6 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Bombazine.

25 PCS Black Bombazine. Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., au6 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Bleached and Brown Sheetings.

40 CASES 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 Bleached Sheetings; 10 cases Brown Sheetings. Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., au6 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Cambrics and Drills.

25 CASES Paper Cambrics;
15 cases do;
10 do Colored Corset Drills;
5 do White do do;
3 do Silesias;
20 bales Brown Drills.

Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., au6 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

LAWYERS.

UPTON M. YOUNG, Attorney-at-Law, VICKSBURG, MISS. au5 d1m

J. L. WITHERSPOON. J. M. MOORE.

WITHERSPOON & MOORE, Attorneys-at-Law, LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

☞ Special attention given to collecting. References—Hays, Cross & Co., Snoddy & Parish, R. A. Robinson & Co., S. Ullman & Co., J. M. Robinson & Co., Platt & Allen. jy18 d3m

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, R. T. DURRETT, C. M. BRIGGS. Late Governor of Ky.

BRAMLETTE, DURRETT & BRIGGS, Attorneys & Counselors at Law,

Office at 105 east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets,

Louisville..........Kentucky.

THE above law firm, composed of ex-Governor Thomas E. Bramlette, R. T. Durrett, and C. M. Briggs, will practice in the following-named courts in Louisville: the Louisville Chancery Court, the Jefferson Court of Common Pleas, the Jefferson Circuit Court, the Jefferson County Court, the Louisville City Court, the United States Circuit Court, and the United States District Court, in which last-named Court all matters in bankruptcy are adjudicated. They will also give particular attention to cases in the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Ky.

Special arrangements have been made for the collection of debts not only in Louisville, but throughout Kentucky, Tennessee, and other Southern States. With reliable correspondents, selected with the utmost care from among the best lawyers at all points for which business is undertaken, speedy collections and prompt remittances are secured.

We have moved our office to No. 105, on the east side of Fifth street, nearly opposite to the Court-house. ja1 dtf

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

YOUNG GROUSE, Woodcock, Ducks, Soft-Shell Crabs and Clams,

AT WALKER'S EXCHANGE HOTEL, jy1 d Third st., bet. Main and Market.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice.

THE citizens of Louisville and all others who take an interest in the advancement of any enterprise whose aim is the nurturing and protecting the morals of our youth, are hereby respectfully and cordially invited to be present at the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the building in contemplation of erection by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd of St. Xavier's Industrial School, corner of Twenty-third and Bank streets. This building is intended as a refuge for the wayward girls and young women of our large, prosperous and rapidly-increasing city. The building occupied by them at present is inadequate in size to accommodate the numbers who apply almost daily for admission.

Come one, come all, and by your presence encourage those sisters who are devoting all their time and energies to the rescuing from a life of shame those girls who, through Providence or otherwise, are without proper protectors. The ceremonies will take place at 4 o'clock P. M. Sunday, 13th inst. au10 d4

Flour! Flour! Flour!

1000 BBLS. fancy flour, standard brands.
2000 bbls. A No. 1 flour,
1000 bbls. extra family " " "
500 " extra " " "
400 " superfine " " "

In store and arriving, and for sale at reduced prices by T. L. JEFFERSON & BROS., au10 d6 N. W. corner Main and First sts.

Fall Goods.

JUST RECEIVED, a large assortment of New Fall-Shape Turbans, and sold very cheap at J. T. BURGHARDT'S, au9 d3 Corner Brook and Market streets.

Notice.

ALL persons are notified not to harbor or trust my wife, Margaret Rompf, on my account, as she has abandoned me without just cause, and has shown herself to be an unworthy wife. JOHN ROMPF. au8 d3*

WAREHOUSE OF CENTRAL BANK, CORNER OF FOURTEENTH AND WALNUT STS., LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 5, 1871.

RECEIVED on store and for sale 500 bushels prime white wheat, lowest market price. au8 d3 WM. JOHNSTON, Sup't.

A Card—Horse-shoeing and Blacksmithing.

I HAVE resumed the business of farrier in all its branches, and can be found at my new establishment, No. 37 Second street, between Main and Market streets, adjoining Lindenberger & Herr's livery stables. Skilled workmanship guaranteed, and the most careful attention bestowed upon all work entrusted to my care. JOHN J. MERRELL, au6 dtf Formerly of Green street.

To Loan.

LOANS negotiated for responsible parties upon real estate security, for any term of years desired. Apply to or address KELSEY & MANDEVILLE, 134 Main street. au6 dtf

Notice.

CENTRAL BANK WAREHOUSE, FOURTEENTH AND WALNUT, LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 5, 1871.

RECEIVED in store and for sale one hundred barrels premium Flour; 350 bushels prime Wheat, and 450 bushels white shelled Corn, at lowest market rates. au5 dtf WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Supt.

Opium and Morphine Eating.

A sure and warranted cure for above habit. Address MORT HODGE, Columbia, Tennessee. au3 eod1m&w5*

Coal Tar and Coke

FOR SALE at Gas Works. Address B. F. JONES, President Coal, Gaslight and Coke Co., Columbus, Ind. jy15 d3m

FINANCIAL.

Dry Goods Bank.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.

336 Broadway, New York.

DIRECTORS.

Jarvis Slade.
Thomas P. Eldridge, Eldridge, Dunham & Co.
Samuel B. Dana, Upham, Tucker & Co.
Cornelius N. Bliss, Jno. S. & Eben Wright & Co.
M. F. Hunt, Spaulding, Hunt & Co.
Walter H. Lewis, Lewis Brothers & Co.
Edward M. Townsend, Townsend & Yale.
Jacob Wendell, J. C. Howe & Co.
S. S. Fisher.
Jas. Emott, Emott, Hammond & Pomeroy (Counsel).
Hewlett Scudder, Jones, Underhill & Scudder.
Geo. F. Victor, F. Victor & Achelis.
Bryce Gray, Jas. F. White & Co.
Edward E. Poor, Denny, Poor & Co.
Chas. G. Shaw, Shaw, Barbour & Co. (of Cincinnati).
Henry Almy, Almy & Co.
Wm. Post, Whittemore, Peet, Post & Co.
Jessie Seligman, J. & W. Seligman & Co.
Wm. P. Brintnall.

Accounts of banks, bankers, merchants, manufacturers and dealers generally throughout the country are solicited. Collections made on very reasonable terms. Interest allowed on bank and bankers' balances.

WILLIAM P. BRINTNALL, President.
CHAS. E. BOGERT, Cashier. au1 eod3m2dp

Missouri County Bonds.

THE attention of parties desiring a safe investment is called to these choice securities. These bonds can be bought at prices that will yield the highest rates of interest. All information as to the legality of the bonds, resources, and financial condition of the different counties can be had from certified copies of county statistics on application to ASHBY McKEE, au1 eod1m 206 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

Eight Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI — AND — Lexington Railroad Company,

FOR SALE BY THE

MERCHANTS' BANK of KENTUCKY — AT — 87 and Accrued Interest.

THESE bonds have thirty years to run from April 1, 1870, with coupons attached for interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on April 1st and October 1st. They are secured by mortgage on the property of the company worth nearly double the amount of the mortgage debt, which makes them a very desirable and safe investment. J. H. LINDENBERGER, Cashier. au1 TuTh&Sa1m

SUMMER RESORTS.

CRAB ORCHARD SPRINGS.

Health, Pleasure, and Comfort.

NOW OPEN FOR VISITORS.

FIVE hours' ride from Louisville, on the Lebanon branch of the L. & N. R. R. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Hotel charges reasonable. For information address jy21 dtf ISAAC SHELBY, Jr., Proprietor.

GRAYSON SPRINGS.

New and Spacious Buildings and Splendid Accommodations.

AT these springs, four hours' ride from Louisville, on the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad, the visitor will find splendid rooms, newly furnished, an excellent table, all desirable amusements, and the most delightful company. Two trains daily. au3 eodtf

NEFF HOUSE PARK Summer Resort,

AT YELLOW SPRINGS, OHIO.

THE above favorite resort for HEALTH, rest, recreation, COMFORT, and amusement is now open for the season.

Rates of board, for adults, $70 for first month, and $60 for each succeeding month; $17 50 per week.

Round-trip tickets to the Springs and return can be had via Short-line railroad and mailboats for $8 75, good at all times.

For descriptive pamphlets and further information, address my22 eod3m H. B. SINKS, Proprietor.

Old Rockcastle Springs,

SITUATED in Pulaski county, Ky., on Rockcastle river, in the heart of the mountains, amid scenery unsurpassed. The well-known medicinal properties of the water, the quiet, homelike enjoyment of the visitors, and the facilities for fishing and deer-hunting render this place the most desirable retreat in the State. Route via Stanford, Somerset, or Crab Orchard. Address, for further particulars, the undersigned, at Lancaster, Ky. je14 eodtf BURNSIDE, ANDERSON & CO.

PAROQUET SPRINGS.

THIS justly celebrated property having been purchased by a Louisville company, has been improved and embellished until it is now equal to any watering place in the country.

A large two-story hotel, containing capacious dining and the largest and most elegant ball-rooms in the State, with large and well-ventilated sleeping apartments, sufficient to accommodate five hundred guests, with upper and lower porches extending around the entire building, are now open.

The grounds, containing over one hundred acres, amply shaded with beautiful forest trees, which are neatly trimmed, form a charming rustic plateau, which no other resort in the country can claim.

The medical properties of this water are unsurpassed, the sulphur well being one of the largest and strongest on the continent.

Salt river, near these springs, furnishes ready facilities for aquatic sports, the fishing being equal to any in the State. Elegant new boats are furnished for the use of guests.

The best roads offer every inducement for driving and riding. Billiards, ten-pins, swings, croquet, and all other innocent amusements will be furnished. One of the best brass and string bands will be in attendance during the season.

Paroquet Springs are situated eighteen miles from Louisville, on the main stem of L. & N. R. R., and is the most accessible resort in the State. It is the only place where the pleasure of a summer resort can be had without interfering with business, as the merchant, mechanic and clerk can leave the hot, dusty city in the evening, and return refreshed to the city in the morning.

Arrangements have been made with the road to furnish quarterly tickets at $35; monthly, $8 35; 20 trip tickets, $12 80, and 15 trip, $8 05. jy29 d1m L. R. FITZHUGH, Sup't.

CORPORATION NOTICES.

FREIGHT OFFICE LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY, LOUISVILLE, August 8, 1871.

IN consequence of the change of gauge of these roads, there will be no freight received at this depot Friday, August 11th, for any station except Covington and Cincinnati. au9 d3 B. HORTON, Agent.

BUSINESS CARDS.

CEMETERIES, GARDENS, AND PLEASURE GROUNDS handsomely designed and laid out by BENJ. GROVE, Cemetery Engineer, 26th street. jy20 d3m*

LOUISVILLE MALT-HOUSE, 21 and 23 Sixth st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DOERN, proprietors.

LANE DAVID—Sheet-iron worker, 473 & 475 Main st., north side, between Twelfth and Thirteenth.

EDUCATIONAL.

Miss Belle Peers

WILL reopen her school for girls on Wednesday, Sept. 6th. Apply, for the present, at No. 133 east Walnut street. au10 deodtf

Kentucky High School, Frankfort, Ky.

E. M. MURCH, A. M. ....Principal.

THE second session of this institution will begin on Monday, September 4th, 1871. Tuition, for boys, $50 per session of 10 months; for girls, $40 per session of 10 months, payable half yearly in advance. Board of Managers—John Walcutt, H. I. Todd, Grant Green, Thomas Rodman, J. G. Dudley, D. W. Lindsey, E. B. Sayre, W. J. Chinn, E. H. Taylor, Jr. It is the intention of the Board of Managers and incorporators of this school, among whom are many of the best citizens of Frankfort and Franklin county, to make it equal in all respects to any in the country. Teachers of the highest order of talents and skill, as instructors, will have charge of the several departments. Superior accommodations will be provided for pupils from a distance. Board, including fuel and lights, in the best private families, if desired, at five to six dollars per week, or from $200 to $250 per session of ten months. All applications for admission must be made to the Treasurer. Further information may be obtained by addressing the President, or any one of the Board of Managers.

E. H. TAYLOR, Jr., President.
au9 d1m GRANT GREEN, Treasurer.

Mt. de Chantal Academy.

GREAT REDUCTION OF TERMS.

BOARD and tuition in the entire English and French course, bed and bedding, washing and mending, lights and fuel, stationary and doctor's fees, per session of five months, when paid in advance, $120; piano lessons, $24. Even more favorable terms may be made when two or more sisters simultaneously attend the school.

For further particulars address the Directress of Mt. de Chantal Academy, near Wheeling W. Va. au1 4ThMo&wtsep15

Academy of the Most Holy Rosary for Young Ladies, corner of Eighth and Kentucky sts., Conducted by the Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic.

CLASSES will be resumed in this flourishing institution on the first Monday in September next. For particulars apply at the Academy or send for circulars either to the Sisters or to J. C. WEBB & CO., Booksellers, No. 166 Main st., Louisville, Ky. jy20 Su&Th10

Tivoli Home School—Reopens Monday, Sept. 4th, 1871.

BOARDING provided for a limited number of pupils, who will enjoy home comforts and home care. Board and tuition in English, per year, $250; tuition in English, without board, $50; French, Latin, German, Painting, Drawing and Music extra. Payments to be made promptly at the beginning of each session. No deduction made for absence except in cases of protracted illness. It will be necessary for pupils wishing board to apply before the school opens. For further particulars address the Principal, Miss M. E. KELLY, Midway, Ky. jy25 deodtSep1

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Twenty-sixth Session.

HON. HENRY PIRTLE, LL. D., Professor of Constitutional Law, Equity, and Commercial Law.

HON. BLAND BALLARD, Professor of the Law of Real Property, Law of Contracts, and Criminal Law.

HON. HENRY J. STITES, Professor of the History and Science of Law, including Pleading, Evidence and International Law.

The twenty-sixth session of the school will commence on the first Monday in October next, and continue five months.

The diploma is a license to practice law.

The fee is $30 to each Professor, and Matriculation fee $5. Graduation fee, $10.

Communications should be addressed to Professor PIRTLE, jy6 deod10w At Louisville, Ky.

PRESBYTERIAN FEMALE SCHOOL, OF LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE next session of this institution will commence on Monday, Sept. 4th, 1871, in the school building No. 205 Sixth street. By order of the Board. S. B. BARTON, A. M., Principal. jy23 SuTuTh6*

Mrs. Schue's Female School,

NO. 303 Third street, between Chestnut and Broadway, Louisville, Ky., will reopen on Monday, September 4, 1871. Prof. F. W. Grube, A. M., teacher of Ancient and Modern Languages; Mrs. Sarah J. Mann, teacher in Primary Department. au5 eod6

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE,

SIX MILES FROM

FRANKFORT, KY.

THE faculty is composed of superior men in every department. Course of study such as to thoroughly fit those who take it for any calling in life, and it is most thoroughly taught. To the benefit of a full collegiate course is added the discipline, instruction, and drill of the military school.

Located in a quiet, healthy country, so far distant from town as to place the young men beyond the manifold temptations which ordinarily attend college life.

The students all board in the barracks, and are kept under rigid military discipline. There are no temptations to extravagance or dissipation.

This school has combined the discipline of the camp with the comforts and pleasures of home life, which can hardly be found elsewhere.

The twenty-sixth academic year will begin on **Monday, September 4th, 1871.**

Send for catalogue, containing terms, rules, regulations, and full information, to Col. R. T. P. ALLEN, Sup't, jy7 deodtsep1&w4 Farmdale, Franklin Co., Ky.

HAMBLETON COLLEGE.

THE next annual session will begin the first Monday of September, 1871. Board, tuition, washing, lights, and fuel per session of twenty weeks, one-half in advance, $100. Address Rev. J. W. HEAGEN, Elizabethtown, Ky. jy23 deod2m&w5

Kentucky University

ASHLAND,

The Home of Henry Clay,

— AND —

TRANSYLVANIA.

With 450 acres of Beautiful Grounds, the sites of the various Colleges.

Now in Operation with Thirty Professors and Instructors.

I. College of Arts.
II. Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky.
III. College of the Bible.
IV. College of Law.
V. Commercial College.

Six hundred and eighty students last session from thirty States and countries.

Entire fees need not exceed $30 per annum, except in the Law and Commercial Schools.

Tuition free to State students, and to students of all denominations preparing themselves as teachers or preachers.

Good boarding in private families $5 per week. Boarding in club houses, $1 50 to $2 per week.

Students of the Agricultural and Mechanical College can defray a portion of their expenses by labor on the farm or in the workshops; but none should come with less than seventy-five dollars.

Sessions open in all the colleges second Monday in September.

For catalogue or other information address J. B. BOWMAN, Regent, au1 TuTh&Sat&w4 Lexington, Ky.

To Business Men.

BUSINESS MEN who desire to board out of the city, and send their children to school, cannot find a more delightful home than Shelbyville, Ky. Here they may live much cheaper, have excellent church and school privileges, and, by going and coming daily upon the railroad, still carry on their business in the city. Their special attention is called to the Shelbyville Female College, located at this place, which offers, the very best advantages to those wishing to have their daughters thoroughly educated. Commutation tickets on the railroad cost $35 or $40 per quarter. For further information address W. H. STUART, au5 deod1m Shelbyville, Ky.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

REV. S. A. SCEARCE, - - - - - Principal,

Assisted by Competent Teachers.

THIS institution will be opened on the first Monday of September next.

It is the intention of the Instructors to prepare its Students to enter the Junior Class of the best Colleges of the country.

Especial attention will be paid to instruction in the various sciences, including Surveying with field practice.

The Belles Lettres Department, embracing Elocution, will be under the special charge of the Rev. Dr. Norton. Boys coming from a distance may board with the Principal, whose aim will be to provide for them the comforts of home, and throw around them its wholesome restraints.

The school will be taught in the handsome house on the corner of Brook and Chestnut streets, formerly occupied by Gen. Thomas.

No scholar received for less than five months, unless entered during last half of session.

REFERENCES—Rev. Isaac Gibson, Covington, Kentucky; Rev. J. S. Shipman, Lexington, Kentucky; Dr. Perkins, St. Paul's Church Louisville; R. H. Sayre, Esq., Frankfort, Ky.; Gov. Stevenson, Bishop Cummins.

For terms apply to the Principal for circular. jy13 d1aw

Presentation Academy,

161 FIFTH STREET, between Green and Walnut. Conducted by the Sisters of Charity from Nazareth. Will be re-opened on Monday, August 21, 1871. au8 d15

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. A higher and more practical Course of Instruction will be given here than has ever been attempted elsewhere in this country. Reopens Sept. 13th. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director. au5 d&w1m

Georgetown College and Female Seminary.

THE next scholastic year of these institutions will open September 4th with a full corps of competent instructors. For catalogues containing course of study, terms, &c., address Prof. D. THOMAS or Prof. J. J. RUCKER, Georgetown, Ky. au4 d1m

Cecilian College—Male.

IN the country, on the E. & P. R. R. Board, tuition, washing, fuel, lights, per 20 weeks, $100. H. A. CECIL & BROS., au1 d6wer8u Cecilian P. O., Hardin Co., Ky.

School for Girls.

MRS. BARNEY and Miss ELLEN D. POWELL will, on the First Monday in September, open a school for Girls. Application to be made at No. 260 Fourth street, between Chestnut and Broadway. jy31 d1m

THE MISSES LANE

WILL open a Boarding School for Young Ladies in New York City on Wednesday, September 20th, 1871. For reference and circular apply to Col. JOHN MASON BROWN, Lexington, Ky. jy14 d3m

MEDICAL.

WINTERSMITH'S Tonic Sirup — OR — IMPROVED CHILL CURE.

A Certain Remedy for Every Form of Fever and Ague.

The Cure is Permanent—The Chill Once Broken, Will Not Return.

THIS preparation contains no quinine or arsenic, nor any deleterious substance whatever. All who have had chills and fever, and have taken quinine, calomel or arsenic (which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines now in use), are aware that the medicines often leave the system in an unhealthy condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease. Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be worn off. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists its great superiority over all other chill preparations. The cure is a permanent one; the chill will not return periodically, as is the case when broken by quinine or other medicines.

TESTIMONY.

Certificate of Bridget Griffin.

She was cured by Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup, after all other remedies had failed:

LOUISVILLE, March 18, 1870.

DR. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR SIR—For several months last year I was suffering with fever and ague. During that time I had two doctors attending me. They gave me dose after dose of quinine and other medicines, but with only temporary effect. They would break the chills, but in a short time they would return again. I tried several other chill remedies I saw advertised, but it was just the same thing; they would break the chills for a short time only, when they would come back again worse than ever. I was advised to try your Tonic Sirup, and was told that it never failed. I took only one bottle. It cured me right off, and though it has now been several months since, I have had no more chills. BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

Testimonial of E. C. Colgan, corner of Third and Breckinridge, Druggist and Proprietor of Colgan's Breath Purifier and Tooth Preserver.

DR. WINTERSMITH:

SIR—I have sold, during the past season, a large quantity of your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure, and not a single case has been reported wherein it has failed to effect a cure.

It gives more satisfaction than any chill remedy I ever sold. Respectfully, E. C. COLGAN, Practical Apothecary, corner of Third and Breckinridge streets, Louisville, Ky.

Chills and Fever Cured—Certificate from Joseph Molan.

STEAMER CELESTE, MEMPHIS, ARKANSAS AND WHITE RIVER PACKET CO., AUGUSTA, ARK.

DR. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR SIR—I had been suffering for several months with chills and fever, and had taken every preparation I saw advertised, or that was recommended to me as a cure. None of them did me any good. Last fall I fortunately met Captain Jack Horne, the representative of the drug-house of Peter, Powers & Cooper, of your city, who kindly presented me with a bottle of your valuable Chill Tonic. I commenced taking it according to directions, and after the second or third dose I felt much better, and before I had taken half the bottle the chills were broken effectually, and have had no symptoms whatever of a return since. I take more than ordinary pleasure in recommending your Tonic Sirup as a certain cure for chills and fever. I am, very respectfully, JOSEPH MOLAN, Steward Steamer Celeste.

Testimony from Indiana—A Sure Cure for Chills and Fever.

SALTILLOVILLE, IND.

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH:

DEAR SIR—I write you these few lines, knowing it is my duty to my family as well as yourself. I cheerfully recommend your valuable medicines to the public. This is to certify that three of my family were taken with the chills and fever, all about the same time. Our family physician being absent, I was advised to try a bottle of Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup, and, to my utter astonishment, it cured like a charm. I only used half of the bottle, and it cured all three of my family.

Thanking you for your valuable remedy, I cheerfully say to all, try it. C. H. RICHARDS.

September 9, 1869.

Testimony of Richard McCourtney, Assistant Steward at Louisville Hotel.

LOUISVILLE HOTEL, LOUISVILLE, KY., June 20, 1871.

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH:

SIR—I was suffering with chills and fever, and tried a great many chill-medicines advertised, but none proved beneficial. Captain Jack Horne, of the wholesale drug-house of Arthur, Peter & Co., gave me a bottle of your Chill Tonic. I had taken only half the bottle before the chills were broken. It has been nearly a month since I commenced taking your valuable Chill Cure, and have had no symptoms of a chill since. I still continue the use of your medicine, as I consider it a valuable tonic. I take great pleasure in recommending it as a sure cure. DICK McCOURTNEY, Assistant Steward Louisville Hotel.

☞ Price $1 per bottle; six for $5.

ARTHUR PETER & CO., Wholesale Agents, 272 Main st., Louisville, Ky. au3

DR. LANCASTER,

A GRADUATE of ALL the branches of Medicine, Surgery, Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases, &c., &c.—a permanent resident of Louisville for years—has had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upward of 15,000 cases.

GONORRHEA cured in from two to five days.

SYPHILIS, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Itch, &c., cured in half the usual time.

SPERMATORRHEA, Impotency, Pain in the Back and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse **positively and speedily cured.**

MEDICINE FURNISHED

in all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists, which usually amount to several times our whole charges.

Those seeking medical advice ought to know that many who **pretend** to be "doctors" are not graduates of medicine and have no right to practice. Dr. L.'s diploma hangs in his office, and other satisfactory testimony will be shown to patients.

FEMALE DISEASES treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured.

FEMALE PILLS (sugar-coated) for all obstructions. Price, $1. Male Safes, 50 cts each—5 for $2. Best quality. Medical Pamphlet sent FREE.

Office 104½ Fifth street, near Market. Consultation FREE. Patients treated by mail or express.

Hours—8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. ja30 dtf

SPEEDILY CURED.

SECRET or any form of disease at the old-established Western Medical Institute, 137 Sycamore street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

No Charge until Cured. Manhood restored. This is the only medical institute in the United States where young or middle-aged men have been and can be restored to sexual vigor by the only known and sure remedy. Advice free and confidential in all matters of a private nature. Recent cases of a private nature cured in a few days. Send stamp for private circular of advice. Medical Museum free to patients, exhibiting cases cured at this institute. oc15 deod&w1y

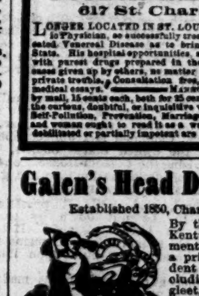
DOCTOR WHITTIER,

617 St. Charles St.

LONGER LOCATED IN ST. LOUIS THAN ANY OTHER Physician, so successfully treats Simple and Complicated Venereal Disease as to bring patients from every State. His hospital opportunities, a life-time experience, with purest drugs prepared in the establishment, saves cases given up by others, no matter who failed; tell your private troubles; Consultation free. Send two stamps for medical essays. [illegible] by mail, 15 cents each, both for 25 cents, 100 pages. All the curious, doubtful, or inquisitive who wish to know, all should read. Self-Pollution, Prevention, Marriage. Every young man and woman ought to read it as a warning. The nervous, debilitated or partially impotent are scientifically advised.

Galen's Head Dispensary,

Established 1850, Chartered 1861.



By the Legislature of Kentucky, for the treatment of all diseases of a private nature incident to both sexes, including gonorrhea, gleet, stricture, inflammation of the bladder and kidneys, syphilis in all its stages, scrofula, &c., seminal weakness, impotency, sexual debility, and all the evil effects arising from youthful indiscretion and excess, causing premature decay, loss of vitality, &c. A varix clasp that will cure varicocele in half the time, and for less than one-fourth the cost, of a surgical operation. Special attention paid to all Female diseases, leucorrhea or whites, obstructions of the menstrual period, barrenness, falling of the womb, &c. Also, Agent for Dewee's Female Monthly Regulator Pills—price $2.

Just Published—A Medical Report, treating upon all diseases of the urinary and generative organs of both sexes, containing 60 large pages, 30 cuts and plates, showing the condition of the organs in a state of health and disease, with the author's new method of treatment. Sent under seal for 25 cents. Consultation personally or by letter free of charge, and strictly confidential. Address GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, No. 73 West Jefferson street, between Second and Third, Louisville, Ky. jy27

LACE GOODS.

LADIES, ATTENTION!

JUST RECEIVED A FULL STOCK OF

Embroidered Edgings and Insertions;
Real and Imitation Lace Collars and Sleeves;
Chemisettes; Corsets;
Embroidered Collars and Cuffs;
Marseilles Braids and Cotton Fringes;
Alexandre Kid Gloves at $1 at

CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS' je9 Cheap Lace Store, 103½ Fourth st.

COAL.

JNO. DIPPOLD, Pittsburg. H. N. GOOSE, Louisville.

DIPPOLD & GOOSE,

DEALERS IN

PITTSBURG COAL

FROM ALL POOLS.

Offices { 73 Water street, Pittsburg, Pa. 139 Fourth st., opposite Masonic Temple, Louisville, Ky.

Towboats—Tigress and Reindeer. my14 dtf

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Eight Lines of Solid Agate to Constitute a Square.

DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL.

ON THE FIRST OR FOURTH PAGE—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

ON THE SECOND OR THIRD PAGE—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week; [illegible] cents per square for each insertion for the second week, and 70 cents per square [illegible] thereafter. One square one month, $20; two months, $30; three months, $40; every other day one month, $15; two months, $25; three months, $35.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., Marriages, Deaths, Obsequies, Society and Religious Notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 50 cents.

"City Features" 50 cents per line, "City Items" 20 cents per line, "Local Notices" 20 cents per line, and "Special Notices" 15 cents per line each insertion.

"Medical," "Astrologist," and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double price.

Double-column advertisements 50 per cent. additional. Advertisements to occupy fixed places 50 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business-houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid Agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special Notices, Items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers, and all news matter which is used will be paid for if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE DAILY.

One year, by mail.......$12 00
Six months.......6 00
Three months.......3 00
One month.......1 00

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier, or $13 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, 3 cents per copy.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One year, by mail.......$2 00
One year, delivered in the city.......2 50

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SMALL TALK.

JOAQUIN MILLER is 20.

BASE BAWL—Harlan's 150.

MANTON MARBLE has a million.

DAYTON has secured McKean Buchanan for a brief season.

"A ROOST cemetery" is the uppermost desire of Petersburg, Ind.

THE Bloomfield (Ind.) Tribune has attained the apex of the tin tube.

THE popular refrain at Frankfort—"On the Beech at Long Branch."

THIRTEEN Iowa newspapers have ascended the spout within six weeks.

REJECTED manuscripts—The Louisville Commercial's "Condensed Letters."

AN Evansville paper has a tarantula, and a New Albany paper has a tearin' Tuley.

THE Larned editress of the Revolution has retired. The paper will Miss Augusta.

MADISON, Ind., awaits with bated breath the advent of "The Living Rhinoceros."

THE Louisville Commercial's "Condensed Letters" condensed the Republican vote.

Two wire-haired Scotch grayhounds, which cost $300 apiece, have arrived at Sioux City.

WASHINGTON, the bother of his country, will not Gilmore white men at a Frankfort election.

SAN FRANCISCO is contemplating a deceased whale, 90 feet long, washed ashore by the sad sea waves.

THE modern Borgias have commenced to sneak about popular hotels and administer to sixty at a time.

THE Cincinnati Gazette nominates Harlan for Vice President. It means Voice President—he delivered 150.

A NORWICH man is disposed to put on airs because he's had an artificial pupil made in the iris of his right eye.

AN Austrian female surgeon has performed 150 successful operations. General Harlan has performed 150 unsuccessful operations.

A CALIFORNIA marksman, while shooting around in his native village, succeeded in bringing down "a little daughter of T. Wildman."

BAY CITY claims a man who "hasn't slept a wink in two weeks." In all probability he is one of the sort that can sleep a week in two winks.

THE Indianapolis Journal groups its clippings under the head of "Cutlets." They are all veal cutlets, and many of them are badly butchered.

LAURA FAIR put herself outside of 240 pounds of steaks in January and February, and complained because the butcher charged her sixty dollars.

THE Richmond (Ind.) Independent writes two columns to show why Richmond has had no tornado this year. The Independent, at least, is not short of wind.

AT Panola, Ind., the other day, a boy named Kirk handled a pistol, and on the same day, at Gridley, Peter Nafegar handled a rifle. Neither of them took any interest in the subsequent proceedings.

ACCORDING to a Northern paper, "there is a woman in East Saginaw, Michigan, whom Bismarck ought to have married, as a son of his by her is now high up among the notables in the Prussian army."

THE Boise Statesman says: "The weather has been hot again for the last few days. The only relief we could get was to lie down on the Portland Herald and cover ourselves with the Portland Bulletin. There is a great coolness between them."

THE New York Tribune "lied willfully, maliciously," etc., when it said that carbolic acid would drive away flies and musketoes. Thousands of people have been deceived into buying the acid through this piece of demonism on the part of the Tribune. It never did know anything about farming.

WE have been a good deal amused by the offer of a Georgia newspaper editor, who announces that he will publish "original poetry" at the low rate "of $9 per line." To comprehend the desperation of this journalist one must have been a journalist himself, receiving daily dozen copies of verses, for which he has, were they good, no room in his columns, while most of them are so feebly bad that they are not even entertaining. In the present state of the *Ars Poetica* let it, once for all, be understood that smooth versification is no proof of genius; and every rhymer should ask himself this question: "If I do not publish this 'poem' what effect will its suppression have upon the age and the world?"—[N. Y. Tribune.

THE HERO OF THE COREA.

Lieut. McKee's Last Letter Written on the Eve of the Attack.

"I Command the Carbineers."

[From the Lexington Gazette.]

The following interesting letter from the late Lieut. Hugh McKee was written only a few days before the attack on the Corean forts in which he lost his life, and were the last lines his family ever received from him. In addition to the interest of the letter itself, it receives an additional interest from the mournful circumstances in which it was written, although the writer had no premonition that his young and gallant soul stood so near the brink of eternity. His schoolmates and old friends will read this last letter with avidity, and will drop a tear over the early fate of as bright and genial a spirit as ever passed from earth.

FLAGSHIP COLORADO, RIVER SALIE, COREA, June 1st, 1871.

The Admiral has just decided to send the "Palos" to Chefoo for coal and provisions, and as she leaves at daylight in the morning, I will only have time to write a short letter this evening. I have not written during the three weeks that have elapsed since we left Japan, as we had no idea there would be an opportunity for communicating with civilization until we reached Chefoo in this ship, and besides we have been very much occupied in surveying and preparing for offensive operations in case we are attacked. We were just three weeks in reaching this place from Nagasaki, a distance of six hundred miles, being detained by foggy weather and the want of charts to navigate by, so that we approached the coast with extreme caution. The fleet sailed in reverse order of double eschellon, the smallest ship at the salient angle, and each vessel took soundings and angles, communicating the result by signal. We found the coast very similar to that of Japan, but the net-work of islands which cover it are not cultivated or even inhabited. The country is of volcanic formation, and the scenery of the bays and harbors perfectly picturesque. This river, the Salie or Salt river, is a debouche of the Loeine, which leads to the capital of the country.

It was here that the French fought the Coreans in 1866. Yesterday three officials from their foreign office visited the ship, and were very peaceful in their overtures, assuring us that we would not be molested in surveying or in ascending the river if we did not fire upon them. Governor Low sent a dispatch to their Prime Minister with offers of friendship. In accordance with these assurances we sent the Monocracy, Palos, and four steam launches to survey a few miles above where we are anchored. I was on duty on board, and unfortunately did not go. Our boats had hardly left the ship when, rounding a bend in the river, they were opened upon by about forty heavy guns and a thousand "gingalls" and other "murdering pieces." The range was so short the boats were struck a number of times, and the water around them lashed into a foam. We opened upon them with shell, shrapnell and canister, and in less than half an hour all of their batteries were silenced, and the Coreans flying in all directions. They must have lost a great many men; for as they left their works we shelled them for two miles. There were two or three thousand men in the forts, and every man tried to be ahead. The forts presented a beautiful appearance as our boats approached, resembling an immense fair. The bend in the river was formed by a high promontory, which bristled with cannon from base to summit. At the top was a pavilion with an immense yellow flag surmounting it, in the center of which were characters which our interpreters read as "Grand Commander-in-Chief." A pistol was fired from this pavilion as a signal for all other batteries to open. Each line of works from top to bottom had flags of all descriptions planted at intervals of ten or fifteen paces, and, as Coreans all dress in white and yellow, we could distinctly see them moving among their guns. Our vessels anchored above, and we shelled them front and rear. The "Monocracy" knocked a hole in her bottom on a rock, and so returned to her former anchorage as soon as all the forts were abandoned. We did not land and spike their guns, as the Admiral gave orders to act entirely on the defensive. We go up again in a day or two, with six hundred infantry and eight pieces of artillery, and, if attacked, will destroy all their forts up to the capital. We had, wonderful as it may seem, from the terrible fusilade opened upon us, only two men wounded; one lost his fingers and the other was shot through the shoulder.

Meade, of Kentucky, commanded one of the launches from this ship, and Totten the other; in the land forces Meade commands a battery of twelve pieces, and Force, also of Kentucky, commands a section in the other battery. I have a company of carbineers armed with the Remington breech-loading carbines.

Though I fear you will find this rough sketch like the showman's "Daniel in the lion's den," and have some difficulty in distinguishing Daniel from the lions, it may give you some idea of the engagement; and I have not had time for neat topography. The cross-looking affairs are guns which enfiladed us at every point, but they did not fire more than once after our batteries opened.

A sketch of the river, promontory, and forts accompanied the letter.

☞ The ephemeral character of many newspaper publications is illustrated by the fact that in 1846 there were 14 dailies in Boston, and that now there are only eight. It is an easy matter for a man with a little money, or with decent credit, to start a newspaper, but somehow "Vol. I., No. 1," always has to us a melancholy and funereal appearance; nor is it pleasant to reflect upon the money and the talent and the real, honest labor sometimes wasted upon these experiments, which in so many instances are predestinate failures. The question whether the projected sheet is really wanted, is one which the speculator rarely puts to himself or to anybody else.—[N. Y. Tribune.

☞ A girl in the interior of New York State has a prairie rose bush trailed over the sides of her room, and last week it had one thousand roses upon it.

EDUCATIONAL.

Meeting of the Kentucky State Teachers' Association at Paris.

An Able and Instructive Address From Hon. Z. F. Smith.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

[Special report of the Courier-Journal.]

The State Teachers' Association convened in the Christian Church, Paris, Kentucky, Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock. A temporary organization was effected by calling H. A. M. Henderson to the chair, and the appointment of H. R. Blaisdell as Secretary. Motions were made to appoint a Committee of Five on the Revision of the Order of Exercises, the Chairman designating H. R. Blaisdell, P. A. Towne, Mrs. Neppie Roberts, A. L. Loeventhall, Miss Fannie Irvine; Committee of Three on Organization, consisting of B. N. Grehan, R. D. Allen, W. H. Lockhart; a Committee on Membership, composed of Alex. Sanders, C. Triplett, Miss Mattie Tipton.

It was moved that all educators, ex-teachers and authors of text-books be invited to seats and take part in the deliberations. It was determined that all motions and resolutions be offered in writing.

The Committee on Organization reported as follows: H. A. M. Henderson, of Lexington, President; H. R. Blaisdell, of Maysville, Secretary; A. L. Loeventhall, of Fayette, Assistant Secretary.

On motion, the report was amended, providing for two Vice Presidents. W. H. Lockhart, of Paris, and J. F. Lebus, of Harrison, were elected.

The enrollment of members was proceeded with, showing about fifty teachers present.

A recess of ten minutes was taken to afford the Committee on Programme time to consult. The committee reported that in the absence of Mr. Thorp, previously appointed, Mr. Reynolds was appointed to lecture on and illustrate the best method of teaching grammar. He took the platform and orally and by blackboard exercises entertained the association for an hour. He devoted himself principally to the construction and analysis of sentences.

Mrs. Neppie Roberts, Principal of the State Normal School at Catlettsburg, supplemented the lecture with some exceedingly appropriate and instructive remarks.

It was resolved, after to-day, to devote the afternoon to the discussion of a system of common school law for the State of Kentucky.

Hours of meeting were fixed.

The afternoon session was opened by prayer by Professor R. D. Allen, of the Kentucky Military Institute.

A general criticism was engaged in by the members upon the views presented in the morning. Prof. Theis, of the "Kentucky Wesleyan University," illustrated his method of teaching arithmetic.

To-night Hon. Z. F. Smith, Superintendent of Public Instruction, delivered an address upon the general system of education and the particular wants of the State of Kentucky, which I send you for publication in accordance with the following:

Resolved, That we tender to Mr. Smith our thanks for his address, and request a copy for its publication in the COURIER-JOURNAL.

The following is the address:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: In the proceedings of this representative body of the great interests of popular education in our beloved Commonwealth of Kentucky, propriety demands that I should dwell with special emphasis on questions of State policy and official management, rather than on those referring to the teachers' art and to education as a science. I leave to others, far abler and more experienced in the high profession of teaching to entertain you on the latter themes as they respectively come up for discussion.

What cheering words of progress and improvement since the last report? What of the finances to support our common schools? What of the improvements in the policy of supervision, general and local? What of plans adopted for giving to our schools trained and professional teachers? What are the prospects for more liberal legislation toward perfecting our system of education? &c. These are questions of vital interest, and which vitally affect the destinies of Kentucky and her people.

Around us and abroad the governments of those States and nations which claim to represent the ideas and institutions of enlightened statesmanship are emulating each other in the liberal advance they are making to improve, elevate and benefit their subject masses; and, by common acknowledgement, the liberal education of the universal masses is the recognized prime and indispensable agency to those great ends of true statesmanship. State and national systems of education under civil superintendence and freed from ecclesiastical jurisdiction, class favoritism and all other barriers of prejudice and exclusiveness, are becoming the rule—no longer the exception. The achievements which have crowded events sufficient for a century into the brief limits of a decade on the European continent, and which have both startled with their rapidity and astonished with their magnitude, are but added demonstrations to show that "educated nations will rule the world over uneducated nations." To be deprived of a liberal system of popular instruction has become a reproach to a people and a detraction from their high standing among the more honored and privileged representatives of modern civilization. No nation can afford now to deny its subjects the boon of liberal common schools, and consign them to the dishonor, degradation and misfortunes of common ignorance as their common heritage, while her peers illustrate the highest wisdom of statesmanship by the enlightenment and elevation of their subjects. Nor can any State, in the midst of a sisterhood of States with liberal educational privileges afford to pursue such a blind, infatuated and suicidal policy. The people of all civilized countries are too intelligent, too free to think and talk, too readily communicative with each other and their neighbors, to patiently submit to such neglect and wrong. They will [illegible] their angry protests with the emphasis of outraged rights, or nurse the germs of rebellion in the agitations and resolves of political discussion. Thus, the people, by the force of public sentiment and the assertion of personal right, have wrung from governments and parties wise enough to yield in the calm rather than provoke the storm those estimable and glorious privileges which honor and dignify the man, however humble, as the chief object of all good policy. Other governments and parties again, stubbornly ignoring these lessons of experience, and tenaciously clinging to the fossil ideas and traditions of the dead past, are disintegrating and dissolving their organizations before this advance of public sentiment and this demand of personal right; are dooming themselves to the more summary processes of revolutionary change and succession.

Every intelligent citizen of true patriotic pride claims an interest in these great and living issues of the day, which illustrate what may be termed the *philanthropy* of politics based upon the sublime doctrine of equality of obligation of each man to others as to himself. Every such citizen is interested, too, because he has come to learn that the greatness and power and glory of governments are conditioned upon the universal and liberal education of their subjects, and that the lingering barbarisms of ignorance are but prejudicial to their honor and interests. The standard of education is the condition of the quality and degree of civilization, while ignorance is the condition which graduates the scale of barbarism to its lowest and most brutal expressions. These truisms are illustrated in every phase and degree, from the highest type of developed manhood and nationality in the Government of Prussia to the lowest degenerations of our race in the tribes of Africa and New Zealand. The true man is proud of his government only as it emulates its peers in the excellency, wisdom, and liberality of its institutions, and the justice with which it guarantees the equal benefits of these to all its subjects.

Our own State is not without reasons for self-congratulation in the advances made within the last three years in important reforms accomplished for her common-school interests. Within that time her school-fund revenues, collected and disbursed annually, have increased from $275,000 to over $900,000—more than threefold. In the same time the common schools have been extended from three to five months sessions; while the number of schools taught has been increased little less than twenty per cent., thus giving an increase in the total number of months taught of not less than 100 per cent. The teachers are now paid for five months sessions, instead of three, and their wages are about doubled. We have a better class of teachers, who are manifesting a disposition to improve their qualifications, and we may safely estimate the aggregate of net results of school reform, within the time mentioned, at an increase in the quantity and value of free education given of 100 per cent. In the meantime teachers' institutes have been inaugurated and held, or appointed, in about one-half the counties of the State, and teachers are gradually, though generally, awakening to the importance of normal training and improvement. The school-reform measures have assumed prominent importance among the live issues of our State politics; public sentiment has been awakened, and discussions and agitations of the questions involved are the common and popular order of the day. But one thing is lacking. Our legislators persist in imposing upon the people, in defiance of their repeated ratification of propositions for increased taxation as expressive of their desire for liberal free schools, a very defective school law, which is as inadequate to meet the popular wants as it is to meet the desires of the people.

In surveying the field of controversy, over which these reform questions have been fought until to-day, I cannot say that we should be dissatisfied with the results. The agitation was begun at a period of long stagnation in our school interests, and of great depression and apprehension in the public mind. The people were morbid and irritable in the soreness of inflamed passions and prejudices growing out of the disastrous war, just closed, and were not in that equanimity of mind and temper to consider and dispose of new questions upon their merits. I am well aware of the impulsive and impatient tendency among those advocating and pressing forward reformatory changes, of radical and almost revolutionary effect upon the traditional institutions and ideas of a people, to fault them for not advancing so rapidly as desired. We, perhaps, misjudge in the ardor of desire, and, consequently, judge harshly. But, in the present instance, the anomaly is presented of the expressed wishes of the people being far in advance of their representatives elect—expressed wishes which show an appreciation for educational privileges in which they are second to none of their contemporaries.

It is believed that our State taxes for school purposes are liberal enough to accomplish the general result of guaranteeing five months sessions of free schools throughout the State. If any further increase should ever be proposed for the State, it should be a poll-tax of one or two dollars on the head, only. Whatever is done further to build up, extend, and improve the common schools by taxation on property, should be limited to the voluntary action and authority of the district—whether city, town or country. The failure of our Legislature to give the general right and privilege to the people of any, and every, school district in the Commonwealth, to vote an additional district tax, if they wished, to improve their school accommodations, pay better wages to their teachers, and extend their sessions to six, eight and ten months in the year, was the most serious omission in the many serious defects of the present law. Why should this exceptional privilege be given to the people of Louisville, Paducah, Bowling Green, Frankfort, Lexington, Maysville, Covington, and Newport? and not to Hopkinsville, Glasgow, Elizabethtown, Lebanon, Danville, Paris, Richmond, and Flemingsburg? Why not to every town and country district in Kentucky, as well? If superior teachers and superior education, with sessions of length beyond the legal limit, are good things for these favored cities, are they not good things also for the slighted towns and country districts? If the people of a town or country district are able and willing to assume additional burdens of taxation for the sake of good schools, what reasons are there why they should be slighted and denied the right that do not apply, as well, to cities? This exceptional favoritism to one section or community in the grants of legislative sanction and privilege, on questions of common right to all, has been prejudicial, not only to our school interests, but to many other interests of great value. To give the privilege to some and deny it to others, is not equal justice to all. To thus place a seal upon the mouths of the great masses is to say they shall not have good schools, though they may be able and willing to pay for them; that their children shall not be so well educated as the children are in the cities. These distinctions of privilege are not founded in any condition of prejudice so much as they result from the inappreciation and neglect of legislators and the prompter energy and enterprise in cities to remedy such defects by special application. The Legislature should remedy the whole by a general law allowing any district to vote an additional local tax, not exceeding thirty cents on the one hundred dollars of property, to build and repair school-houses, improve and extend school sessions, pay better salaries to teachers, &c., as the community may desire.

In this same connection, the provision of the Kentucky school law is an anomaly. In no other State, as far as I am informed, where there is so liberal a general tax, is the provision wanting to allow districts, by local tax, to supplement the wants of the common school, after the appropriation of the State tax. This omission tends to suppress the growth of the ideas and aspirations of the people of the respective communities for education of higher quality and degree. It takes from them the power to improve, where they have the will and the means, and discourages all efforts at the progress and development of the common school interests by local and community enterprise. Our common schools must be dwarfed and enfeebled in general and impotent stagnation until local enterprise can be unfettered and free to lend its optional aid and outgrowth to their development.

Other defects might be pointed out in the departments of the law relating to the duties of State superintendency, to the affairs of county commissioner and trustee, to the methods of districting and district organization, to the provisions for and training of teachers, &c.; but these have been fully discussed in my report of 1870 and elsewhere. I must call attention, however, to the uncertain and impracticable provisions for securing good teachers' institutes and associations throughout the State. One dollar paid by each of the 5,000 teachers in Kentucky would employ two able and competent teachers, and pay their incidental expenses, to make this work a specialty. If this fund could be secured and aggregated, and the teachers required to attend the institutes, as a condition of being made eligible to teach the common schools, the question of success and efficiency would be settled. This is the result aimed at, but in so loose and [illegible] a manner as to defeat the certain success of such result. Neither commissioners, instructors, or teachers to be benefitted, have the means or authority granted to insure a proper organization and competent management. The teachers can attend and pay, or not, as they please. The commissioner must hunt up a competent instructor without being able to promise him any certain compensation, and then drum up the teachers in attendance the best he can. The competent and professional instructor, if he can be procured, at last must pay his own expenses and lose his time, without any definite assurance that even these will be refunded or compensated for. Give our system two able normal instructors, whose time and services shall be devoted to conducting teachers' institutes in the several counties, annually, for two years, and no agency, for the amount of means expended, would do more to organize, vitalize and advance our educational interests throughout the State.

I will conclude this discussion of the defects of our school law with a protest against the introduction of what has been popularly termed in other States "*the odious Rate Bill*" as a feature of our school policy, in the 9th section of the amendments of last winter. The pre-eminent and cardinal idea of common schools, under civil superintendence and support, is the guarantee of open and free schools to every child of every subject of the government a sufficient length of time to insure a fair elementary education to all, without exception and without restraint. This Rate Bill defeats this idea and aim in the following language of the 9th section:

"That whenever the *pro rata* share of the school fund for any district shall be insufficient to employ a competent teacher for the legal session, the trustees are authorized to apportion the deficit among the patrons of the school in proportion to the number of children and time of attendance; and the sum thus apportioned to any parent or guardian shall be collectable in the same manner as subscriptions are now collected by law."

This provision is but the more dangerous and objectionable because of its insidious plausibility. If it remains on the statute book three years, under the selfish and aggrandizing impulses of the rich and able, it will drive a large percentage of the pupil children of the indigent and powerless out of the common schools. Such has been its history and effect in some eight or ten States which have tried the experiment; and, to-day, Kentucky is the only State, of all the United States, whose school system is encumbered with this odious feature. In this, as in some other attempts to be original and arbitrary in our school measures, our legislators have made the mistake of adopting a fragment of a new system out of the cast-off old clothes of other State systems, which they affect scorn to imitate. After the usual and severe contests, the last States to eradicate this rate-bill feature from their systems were Connecticut and Michigan, in 1869 and 1870, respectively.

What will be its natural tendency? The man of property, and able to pay his tuitions, will reason, that, as his property was taxed to raise the school fund, he has an exclusive right to use it to the best advantage over his poor neighbor, who paid little or no tax. His influence in the district, combined with his wealthy neighbors', will easily enable him to control the management of the school and school fund. He, with his associate trustees, begin, and be open and free to all who may wish to send, as the provisions of article 6th, section 9th, require; but, by the authority of section 9th of the amendments, he notifies all, in the closing sentence, that an assessment of perhaps two dollars per month, on each child sent, for the time of attendance, will be made. Thus the straitened widow, the poor mechanic or day-laborer, or unfortunate indigent man of other class, is mocked with the false and delusive promise of the boon of free education for their children in one breath, while, in the next, the hope inspired is turned to bitter ashes of disappointment on the altars of parental love, as, under the rate bill provision, the demand for an additional tuition fee of $20, $30 or $50 is thrust before the parent, as their pupil children may number two, three or five. How many such hearts will feel crushed, of those who hope for no other heritage for their children but the endowment of an education, and who will behold in this an impassable barrier to the coveted treasure! There are thousands of poor parents who find it difficult enough to provide food, raiment and shelter for their families, who have not one dollar of money to pay tuitions with, and who will [illegible] from the privileges of [illegible] be ostracised [illegible] this measure.

As long as it remains in force we cannot say that we have any free schools—only, as local management may choose to make them free or not; and the primary purpose of the establishment of a system of popular education is thus far defeated.

So much for the issues made by the last Legislature with the advocates of a thorough and liberal school reform. It was not our purpose or desire to provoke such issues, or to be a party to the antagonisms growing out of them. We believed that the time had come, and that right and duty impelled us to ask that Kentucky should be placed on a footing of equality with her sister States in the high privileges and honors of a good school system. The Legislature thought fit to refuse the petition, and to impose upon the people an inefficient law which neither represents an intelligent public sentiment nor the demands of public interests. The friends of liberal reform were thus driven to choose between the horns of a dilemma. Either they must silently acquiesce and submit to this unstatesman-like action of our honorable Assembly, or they must enter their protest and accept the issue forced upon them. For myself, and representing the State department of public instruction, I did not hesitate to accept the latter alternative, and have availed myself of every opportunity to protest against and to condemn this legislative action which I believed to be against public policy and contrary to the wishes of the masses. The issue has become fairly and fully defined; the questions growing out of it form the living and prominent topics of political discussion throughout the State, and every politician must expect to take his position for or against popular education, and to be held responsible before the public for such position. The agitation has gone too far; the people are too wide awake and the friends of school reform too determined to be satisfied with neutrality any longer. Nor will mere pretences of friendship and advocacy, coupled with neutralizing provisos or impracticable conditions, avail to conceal sinister designs and masked hostility. The friends have analyzed the situation and questions thoroughly, and know too well what is reality and what is pretense. The common and essential principles of a well-provided State school system are too familiar to permit the intelligent in such matters to be misled, in this noonday of light and experiment. We cannot accept the declarations of men who boast themselves friends of popular education, and yet oppose all manners and times of accomplishing the object. The time is come when we must say, "He who is not for us is against us!"

In the emergency of this issue, the friends of liberal common schools have a duty to perform, which it may be well to define under the auspices of the present occasion. I have urged for several years that the safety and assurance of our cause was in the teachers, officers and devoted friends of education becoming an organized and concerted power in the politics of the State. In their self-assertion they can control and wield a balance of power to mold and direct legislation to legitimate results. Let every candidate for a seat in the General Assembly be called upon to define his position on this question, examine the records of the Senate and House journals, and find out how the votes are recorded there, and hold each member responsible for his action, and Kentucky will suffer but little longer from the reproach of this neglect of her school interest. But say some: "This will jeopardize our party interests and interfere with our party obligations!" Not long will this be the case. It will warn parties and party managers not to become responsible for candidate leaders who espouse the cause of popular ignorance and class-favoritism in legislation.

No friend of our cause desires to force this issue upon any politician or any party in politics. Since the people have so signally expressed their desire for good schools, and have voted a liberal State tax, they feel that no true representative should hesitate to give them the law needed. They have good reason to believe that a majority of the masses of each party are favorable to the policy.

But suppose personal enmity and party opposition should force us to the dilemma of choosing between them and the policy of liberal education? Such an emergency presents a question of grave aspect; and we must take our positions judiciously and discreetly, but with bold resolution.

All of us are respectively identified with one or the other of the two great political parties which antagonize each other in the contests of the day. Our principles and convictions are as dearly held by us, I doubt not, as by any other class of population in our Commonwealth. We have chosen our political associations and party relations because of our faith, respectively, that our party could best subserve the great aim and end of good government—the prosperity, intelligence, morality and elevation of the people. We fully acknowledge a rational and conservative obligation to give the preference of our service to its support, and that we owe an allegiance to it which we owe to no other as long as we cherish its principles. But no true man consents to the absolute and unquestioned rule of party over him, even while he professes sole allegiance to its authority to the exclusion of all other parties. There is no power of party dictation that can have the right to require its members to do wrong. This principle of decision in a conflict of obligation was illustrated by the precedent of the highest authority known to earth over eighteen hundred years ago. In the discussion of a probable conflict of obligation to pagan or divine governments, an inspired Apostle, who taught obedience to governments, sublimely says: "Obey God rather than man!" So say we. "We will obey God and enlightened conscience; not governments, parties, nor men in authority, if they command us to do wrong!" We have too much manhood to surrender our liberty of conscience, thought or action to the arbitrary rule and dictation of any party, whose leadership and oracles are as humanly fallible as ourselves. Yea, more! We reserve the right to question and criticise the representative men and principles of our own party with the same severe logic and analysis that we do the representative men and principles of the party in opposition. With every true man who has preserved his liberty of thought and conscience, each must stand or fall upon intrinsic merit, and not expect to exact an homage on any mere precedence or supremacy of authority. We owe undisputed homage and allegiance to truth, justice and right, because these are born of Heaven and are eternal; we owe no homage, and but a qualified allegiance, to political governments, parties and leaders, because these are but man-made, and temporary expedients to be used, or dispensed with, as they may best promote the public interests, or not. In the highest authority of the Declaration of Independence, the doctrine is boldly asserted that "it is our right and duty to *alter or abolish* governments when they fail to accomplish the ends for which they were constituted." So of political parties; it is our right and duty to alter or abolish them when they fail to be good instruments to promote the prosperity, elevation, and happiness of mankind.

Let us here inquire: What is a political party? What is its design? A political party is but an association of individual citizens of similar views of public policy, for organized and concerted action, to better promote and secure the ends of good government. Many seem to be under a popular delusion that it is the primary end of political action and duty to sustain party interests and to perpetuate party organization. His party is not the chief object of concern with the intelligent and good citizen. His party is not an end of political obligation at all; it is but a means to this end—which is good government and its results—the prosperity, advancement, and happiness of the people. Our party, then, is but our chosen agent—our best ways and means—to fulfill our political duties and obligations, and to accomplish the primary purpose of good government. When it fails as a means, or when, by other means or agency, we can better accomplish this purpose, it is our right and duty to alter, abolish, or abandon such party!

Some may cry—"This is treasonable language! You utter sentiments disloyal to your party!" I respond—"I am here to utter Truth—not to defend or advocate the interests of any party! If the utterance of truth injures, let the injured take warning, and profit by the occasion." But such a cry is silly and absurd. There are honest and true men in both parties; and no honest and true man objects to or fears the utterance of truth. The bane and evil of popular governments, republican or democratic in form, are the tendency of the citizens to a slavish and unquestioning subserviency to party allegiance and dictation—to the support of party, right or wrong! This tendency too often results in the surrender and suppression of the liberty of thought and conscience of the citizen. Under the surveillance of party drill and the spur and lash of party domination, the individuality of man is sunk and wrecked amid the bigotries, conceits, and proscriptions of noisy demagogism and impudent tyrannies, and all distinctions of truth and error obscured in the chaos of reigning passion. It is this tendency and its results which produce an intellectual torpor and a general obtuseness among the masses who support parties, wholly at war with that boldness of thought, independence of judgment, and freedom of discussion and criticism, which are essential to healthy agitation, and to enable the body-politic, in the exercise of its functions, to slough off its errors and impurities, and to advance in its career of usefulness and glory.

Buckles, in his masterly "History of European Civilization," draws a striking contrast between the peoples of Spain and Scotland, which forcibly illustrates this fact. The Scottish mind borrowed its inspiration and its type of thought from the bold and rugged championship of John Knox, who braved the world for truth, in the fear of God, and for the love of it. The centuries of training of successive generations in common schools made the people intelligent, while their religious and parental instruction made them sternly truthful, bold and conscientious. Though wars, revolutions, subjugations and disasters came upon them, they were true to their instincts and education—an out-spoken, independent and liberty-loving people. They quietly brooked no wrong without protest or resistance, and preserved an individuality of character that was always irrepressible. They were a people whose great men and great achievements have made illustrious the nation and the era in which they lived. In the meantime, the Spanish people, for over eight centuries, had stagnated in intellectual torpor, moral degradation and improvident indolence. They had sunk into a passive political and ecclesiastical servitude, in which all liberty of thought and action and all individuality of manhood were lost in the universal admission of the doctrines of "the divine right of the king" and "the infallibility of the Church." A blind and unquestioning devotion to State and Church authorities, right or wrong, suppressed all inquiry and agitation, sealed up the doctrines of personal liberty in the silence of monotonous ages, spread intellectual and moral paralysis over the nation, and left Spain a dead sea of stagnation for thirty generations.

We are in no danger from excess of loyalty and superstition. But what loyalty is in monarchies and superstition in hierarchies subservience to party domination may become in republican governments. To guard against this, we urge the right and duty to criticize and question the men and the parties who are to mold and direct our institutions and policies, and to be satisfied that the ends of good government will best be subserved in their hands. Just now, liberal common schools throughout the State are the paramount and practical want of our people, and we should know of those who represent us in our General Assembly, how they have stood, or will stand, on this vital question.

Two great parties divide the political elements of our State, and are putting forth their pleas for popular favor, confidence and support. They have chosen the most popular and representative titles before the people, expressive of their purposes and principles—the one Democratic, the other Republican, by name. Webster defines Democrat to mean "One who is an adherent or promoter of a government by the people," and Republican, "One who favors a government in which the sovereign power is exercised by representatives of the people." Now, we claim that the people have, time and again, and by large majorities, expressed themselves in favor of liberal common schools. How can any legislator be a true and faithful Democrat, or Republican, according to the above definitions of Webster, who obstinately refuses to vote for a liberal system of education, in defiance of these expressions of the popular will? Nor can such a legislator be a statesman and philanthropist if he so votes in the light of experiment and knowledge which illumines our age.

But our question does not, and, I hope, will not, form an issue to divide the great [illegible] political parties of our Commonwealth. I [illegible] have before said that I believe a majority of [illegible] members of either of the [illegible] in favor of liberal common [illegible] parties would rather work [illegible] success within the limits of our problem of organizations, and [illegible] of our respective party privilege to enjoy our [illegible] to each member the right and preference [illegible] disturbed his party relations [illegible] were convinced [illegible]. If I believed otherwise—if I [illegible] there was one [illegible] that the issue was made, and ignorance [illegible] one party in Kentucky for popular ignorance and another for popular education—I would, unhesitatingly, identify myself with the latter, at the sacrifice of every [illegible] question which divides [illegible] political [illegible]. Why? Because a [illegible] politics of to-day. The people of [illegible] liberal educational policy for [illegible] the State is practically worth more than all these combined. Because a liberal system of common schools is of more practical worth to the interests of Kentucky and her children than the net value of all the services of all the politicians, parties and Legislatures we have had in the State for twenty years past, or can possibly have for twenty to come, if we were compelled to do without schools. Because, any party that would commit itself to the doctrine and policy of popular ignorance in our day and civilization would deserve to be politically damned so deep in oblivion as to be beyond the hope of resurrection. To be orthodox on the question of a kuklux bill by Congress [illegible] the State Legislature, of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, of National and State finances, of negro testimony, of national banks, of the tariff, of the Cincinnati railroad, of the new departure or old tradition, and all others belonging to the category, would not save the party, and ought not to save it, through the campaign of a single season, in our goodly Commonwealth. Indeed, what are these temporary and transient issues of the day which divide and antagonize the two great parties but plans and expedients of government policy, about the merits of which men are differing and disputing? It is the question of dispute whether the one will be the better or the other. They are as speculative as practical, to us, and will probably wear out their factitious importance, and vanish from view, without adding one dollar to our wealth, one day more to our life and its enjoyment, or one iota to our intellectual or moral advancement. If we mistake not, the people are becoming surfeited and wearied with being fed always on the chaff of speculative politics. Give us good common schools, railroads throughout the State, immigration, capital, manufactures, skilled labor, the development of our mineral and agricultural wealth, and the encouragement of all needed industries, and what care the great mass of the people for these abstractions, over which politicians wrangle and excite their constituents? Give us practical legislation, and unfetter our glorious old Commonwealth and her children, and commission them for the higher destiny for which a beneficent God has endowed them. We have pronounced the shibboleths of party, lo! these many years. We are willing to pronounce them still; but, in the name of reason and justice, let us have something substantial to show for the sound.

Again, we say our party convictions and predilections are as dear to us as to any others, and we desire and design to be not less faithful in our allegiance to our party obligations than the most zealous and devoted. We do not desire to make a party issue of the educational question in our State politics; and, if it is ever done, it shall be the fault of the enemies of education, not ours. But, let it be understood, if it comes to that as a final alternative, that we must rear up a grand and complete educational structure, with other needed institutions and industries of practical worth for our people, amid the broken images and overthrown altars of the temple—ruins of party idolatry—we are ready to join in the mock sacrilege of such a desecration!

We have avoided, and shall avoid, making this a party question, unless driven to this alternative. But we must make it a question within our parties, respectively, by holding every candidate for party favor responsible on this question. Know his position before you commit your vote for him; inquire into his record when he represents you in the General Assembly, and know if he has been faithful. If any party in power persists in nominating and supporting anti-school men, let that party know that the right is more with you than party success; and that you will not vote for such. If such a party persists in such policy until we are satisfied that, as a party, it is an enemy to common schools, however much the sacrifice may cost us, I believe it to be our conscientious duty to relieve ourselves of the responsibility of having acted with it to the injury and destruction of the common school interests, and to seek some better medium through which to express our views, and to perform our duties, as sovereigns and citizens.

Fleas.

Whence came the fleas? or, using the language of the Evolutionists, through what chain of being can we trace the flea to its origin? Some trace the descent of fleas from a remote and very unsavory origin, but we will rest content with a more romantic legend. Among the Kurds a tradition is preserved that when Noah's Ark sprang a leak, by striking against a rock in the vicinity of Mount Sindshar, and Noah despaired altogether of safety, the serpent promised to help him out of his mishap if he would engage to feed him upon human flesh after the deluge had subsided. Noah pledged himself to do so, and the serpent, coiling himself up, drove his body into the fracture and stopped the leak. When the pluvious element was appeased, and all were making their way out of the ark, the serpent insisted upon the fulfillment of the pledge he had received; but Noah, by Gabriel's advice, committed the serpent to the flames, and, scattering its ashes in the air, there arose out of them fleas, flies, lice, bugs, and all such sort of vermin as prey upon human blood; and after this fashion was Noah's pledge redeemed.

☞ The report of one of the agents interested in promoting immigration to Canada says that there are 100,000 able-bodied, respectable workingmen in Scotland who desire to emigrate with their families, but for want of means beyond their daily requirements cannot get away. A Scotch-Canadian land company has been formed, which proposes to pay the passage money of these men, and settle them on land in Canada.

☞ According to a late writer, sun-stroke is due to the action of light upon the brain exerted through the eye, and not, as generally believed, to an elevation of temperature; and it is asserted that, if the eye be properly shaded from the glare of the sun, any unusual precaution in the way of protecting the head and back of the neck may be dispensed with.

☞ A bitter quarrel has been caused in a church in Maine by the practice of some of the members taking their dogs to church with them. The choir have refused to sing if the dogs are not excluded from the sanctuary.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COURIER-JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 9.

Money is not exactly a drug in the market, but it is very easy to all first-class houses, and gilt-edge paper is in demand at 8 to 12 per cent.; but the banks prefer to make loans running not over sixty or ninety days, for the heavy balances which our merchants have now accumulated in bank will be greatly reduced when they begin the season of active business and are called upon to pay for winter stocks.

EXCHANGE.—New York exchange is not handled in large blocks at present. The supply is abundant, but not sufficiently so to become burdensome. The banks sell to each other at par and to customers at 1-10 premium.

GOLD—Is a little weak; it opened at 112 and closed at 111⅞.

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	111⅞	112⅜
Silver halves and quarters	105	108
Silver dimes	103	105

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Are dull and inactive, with a small decline on some issues.

Coupons of 1881	115⅞@116⅛
" " 1862	113⅞@114⅛
" " 1864	113⅜@113⅝
" " 1865	113⅞@114⅛
" " 1865 (new)	111⅞@112⅛
" " 1867	112⅞@113⅛
" " 1868	112⅞@113⅛
Ten-forties	112⅛@112⅜
Currency 6s	114 @115

The following quotations will show the course of the New York market during the past three days:

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	116¼	117	116⅛		⅛
" '62	114⅜	114⅛	114⅜	⅛	
" '64	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝		⅛
" '65	113⅝	113¾	113⅝		⅛
" '65 (new)	112⅜	114⅛	114⅛		
" '67	113⅜	113⅝	113⅝		⅛
" '68	113⅜	113⅝	113⅝		⅛
10-40 coupons	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛		
Currency 6s	114⅛	114⅛	115	⅛	

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—Are not very active. The only unfilled we could learn of at the close of the day were for a few Short-line bonds, and for several thousand of the county bonds which were issued to the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad.

For prices we refer to the following list, furnished by Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, 150 West Main:

STOCKS.	Bid.	Asked.
National Bank, First	117	118
National Bank, Second	101	103
National Bank, Planters'	99	101
National Bank, City	103	104
Bank of America	98	100
Bank of Kentucky	98	100
Bank of Louisville	85	86
Merchants' Bank	118	120
Commercial Bank	75	76
Northern Bank	124	126
Citizens' Bank	112	113
People's Bank	95	97
Masonic Bank	101	102
Farmers' Bank	97	98
Security Bank	114	115
German Bank	136	..
West'n Finan'l Corporation Bank	99	100
Falls City Tobacco Bank	98	99
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank	..	105
Manufacturers' Bank	87	89
Louisville Insurance Co. Bank	186	..
German Insurance Co. Bank	139	..
Western Insurance Co. Bank	131	..
Central Bank	99	100
Jeff., Mad. and Ind. R. R. Co.	73	76
Lou., Cin. & Lex. R. R., com'n	45	46½
Lou., Cin. and Lex. R. R., pref'd	87¼	88¼
Louisville and Nashville R. R.	72½	73¼
Gas Company stock	115	190

BONDS.	Bid.	Asked.
L. & N. R. R. Co., old, 7 per c	94	*100
L. & N. R. R. Co., new, 7 per c	90	*92½
L. C. & L. R. R., 1st mort., 7 per c	84¼	85½
L. C. & L. R. R., 2d mort., 8 per c	..	*85
J., M. & I. R. R., 1st mort., 7 per c	85½	87
J., M. & I. R. R., 2d mort., 7 per c	75	78
E. & P. R. R., 1st mort., 8 per c	86	*87½
City for improvements, 6 per c	78	80
City for bounty, 6 per c	78	79
City for schools, 6 per c	78	82
City for wharf, old, 6 per c	81	83
City for wharf, new, 6 per c	78	80
City for water-works, old, 6 per c	82½	83½
City for water-works, new, 6 per c	80	83
City for L. & N. R. R., M. S., 6 per c	81	83
City for L. & N. R. R., L. B., 6 per c	79	80
City for E. & P. R. R., 7 per c	89½	90½
City for old liabilities, 10 yrs, 7 per c	89	*90
City for old liabilities, 5 yrs, 7 per c	94	*95
City for school purposes, 7 per c	94½	*95½
Water-works bonds, 6 per c	82	83
Canal bonds, second issue, 6 per c	80	..
Canal bonds, third issue, 6 per c	81	..
Canal bonds, fourth issue, 6 per c	79	..
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c	90	..
Kentucky State bonds, new, 6 per c	90	..
Ohio River Bridge Co., 7 per c	90	..
Grayson county, 7 per c	90	..
Muhlenburg county, 7 per c	75	..
Lyon county, 7 per c	75	..
Caldwell county, 7 per c	75	..
McCracken county, 7 per c	75	..
Shelby county, 8 per c	80	..
Carroll county bonds, 8 per c	80	..
New Albany City, 7 per c	..	..
Cass county, 2d, new, 10 per c	..	..
Vernon co., Mo., 8 per c	..	..
Marion co., Mo., 8 per c	..	..
Louisville Transfer Co., 8 per c	..	*100

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

Money Matters in New York.

[World, 7th.]

The chief features in Wall street are the extraordinary abundance of money, the buoyancy and advancing tendency of the stock market, and the active investment demand for railway bonds that command public confidence and pay a higher rate of interest than Government securities. A large portion of the surplus capital of Europe is destined to find its way to this country, which offers greater inducements than elsewhere. This month about one hundred thousand German soldiers will be disbanded, and many of them will come to settle permanently in this country, bringing with them their labor, money and connections which contribute to our national wealth. The influx of European capital is permanent inflation of our money market. The ocean telegraph has placed the London and other European money markets within two hours' distance of New York; so that the surplus in one market can be used to supply the deficiency in the other. A short time ago a silver mine in Utah was bought for $1,190,000, gold, by London capitalists, and the bargain was made, the title passed, and money paid within the space of forty-eight hours. The buoyancy and strength of the stock market are the legitimate result of this pouring in of European capital. It operates like new issues of greenbacks, but is more permanent.

The money market is so glutted with money that the banks cannot use their surplus at 2 per cent. Call loans range from 2 to 3 per cent. Time loans for four months were offered to-day at 4½ per cent. per annum. Prime business paper ranges from 5 to 7 per cent. The weekly bank statement shows the following details this week compared with the preceding:

	July 29.	August 5.	Differences.
Specie	$16,983,739	$13,364,455	Dec.$3,619,286
Leg. tendr's	73,963,430	73,892,443	Dec. 70,987
Tot'l reserve	$90,947,169	$87,256,898	Dec.$3,690,273
Circulation	30,360,125	30,386,025	Dec. 123,900
Deposits	257,018,004	252,392,427	Dec. 4,625,577
Total liabil.	$287,378,129	$282,629,050	Dec.$4,749,079
25 per ct. res.	71,844,532	70,657,262	
Excess over legal res.	19,102,637	16,599,634	Dec.$2,503,003

The following statement shows the condition of the New York city banks this week and last:

	July 29.	August 5.	Differences.
Loans	$300,053,285	$300,770,361	Inc. $717,076
Specie	16,983,739	13,364,453	Dec. 3,619,286
Circulation	30,360,125	30,386,025	Inc. 125,900
Deposits	257,018,004	252,392,427	Dec. 4,625,577
Legal tend's	73,963,430	73,892,443	Dec. 70,987

New York Wool Market.

[Journal of Commerce.]

We present our usual semi-annual statement of the importations of wool at New York during the past six months, as compared with those in the same time in 1870. The increase in weight is nearly ten million pounds, and in entered gold value a trifle over one and a half million of dollars. The principal cause of this change is the lightness of the clip in this country as compared with that of former years, and the consequent advance in price. Now our manufacturers find fine foreign wools as cheap as those raised in this country. This renewal of demand, with a reduction in the clip in Africa and South America, has enhanced the value of these wools decidedly, but in the face of this and the present tariff dealers have difficulty in retaining much stock in their possession. Carpet wools have come in quite freely, but, as for specified orders they are usually imported to fill specified orders from manufacturers.

Imports of foreign wool at New York during the first six months in 1871, and for the same time in 1870:

Imports for Six Months.

	1870 Bales.	1870 Pounds.	1871 Bales.	1871 Pounds.
England	4,752	1,913,696	12,168	5,433,810
Argentine Repb	1,142	841,189	4,211	3,453,433
France	87	23,244	1,338	378,419
Africa	908	383,367	1,789	767,837
Brazil	687	418,086	1,027	666,500
D. West Indies	15	6,179	18	7,861
Cisplatine Rep.	285	252,123	2,202	2,008,386
Russia	8,369	3,387,069	9,393	3,683,989
B. West Indies	43	10,088	9	....
Turkey	507	293,709	....	....
Canada	80	17,139	....	....
Hamburg	....	....	11	3,970
Belgium	....	....	221	162,229
Bremen	....	....	50	30,989
Chili	....	....	848	427,297
Austria	....	....	121	36,437
China	24	9,010	....	35,012
Tuscany	....	....	107	....
Total	16,899	7,559,896	33,513	17,097,169
Sheepskins	13,103	....	2,558	....

When to Sell Grain.

The better way for farmers is, sell when you are ready. Not once, not twice, nor one year and another, but make it a rule. Trust not to your impulses; avoid being influenced by your feelings. It is often grasping; is not healthy; is not to be encouraged.

Many years of observation has convinced us that this is the right course; save your interest and waste caused by mice and vermin; save your grain from losses by fire accidents. Be content, as you will be if the responsibility is off your mind. You will lose, but you will gain also; your neighbor will triumph over you one year, or two; but your time is coming, and on the whole you are the gainer. This is experience, this is the truth in selling grain; it is the clean satisfactory thing.—[Exchange.

Havana Market.

HAVANA, July 27.

There is no change to report since my market advices per Juniata, via Philadelphia, which sailed yesterday at 5 P. M., carrying the mails for New York and Europe.

The sugar market continues very quiet at nominal prices. Exchanges remain firm at 23½ per cent. premium for 60-day London bills, and 1@1¼ per cent. discount for 60-day United States currency. Spanish gold 5¼ per cent. premium; Mexican gold—One sale at 8½ per cent. premium.

There were no clearances of sugar hence for the States yesterday. From Matanzas the John Paul, bark, takes 2,163 boxes and 185 hhds sugar, and 39 do melado for New York, and the Greenock, bark, 2,175 boxes for the Clyde.

Freights are dull.

On the wharf yesterday there were sales of potatoes from New Orleans, per Juniata, at $3; per Sherman, from New York, at same price; per do, hams at $25 per qtl; beans at 16½ rs arrobe, and onions at $6 50 per bbl. Flour and rice steady; sales of latter at 12 rs arrobe for good class.—[New York Journal of Commerce.

Baltimore Coffee Market.

BALTIMORE, August 5.

We have to report an active business in coffee again this week, the sales made being chiefly to go West, and the market has throughout exhibited great strength and firmness. Sales for the week add up about 17,000 bags, and comprise 3,850 bags Rio, ex Frances Jane, at 13c; 1,072 bags do, ex Agatha, at 12c; 2,200 bags do, ex Harvest Maid, at 12½c; 900 bags do, ex Springbird, at 12½c; 2,057 bags do, ex Traveler, sold to-day at New York, understood at 11½c, all gold, in bond; and from second hands of 2,500 bags Rio at from 12¼ to 12½c, gold, in bond; 3,000 bags do on private terms, and 1,000 bags do at from 15¾ to 17½c, currency. We note the arrival yesterday of the bark Traveler, from Rio, with 3,200 bags, which is the only import this week, and the stock to-day in first hands is about 51,000 bags. The market closes very strong, and we quote to-day as follows: Rio in bond at 11½@12¼ for fair to good cargoes, 12½@13¼c for prime do, and duty paid lots as ranging from 14⅛ to 16½c, all gold.—[Sun.

Foreign Markets.

HOP MARKET.

[From the London Times.]

LONDON, July 24.—Messrs. Woolloton & Son report that the recent favorable weather has produced improvement in many of the districts that were severely attacked by vermin, and the abundant and vigorous new shoots give fairer promise than could at one time have been anticipated. Still in many important parishes, the bine is so weak and stunted in growth, and has so completely succumbed to blight, as to leave little hope of more than the most insignificant result. In Farnham and some Kentish plantations, where the bine is strong, it is alleged the vermin has not disappeared, and the prospect is, therefore, far from cheering. On the whole, what is called "total blight" is now not to be feared, but the most sanguine hardly expect more produce than would equal £190,000 to £150,000 old duty, although the land now under hop culture is estimated at 70,000 acres. The market is dull, but present moderate prices seem to leave little or no margin for decline, even if the best hopes as to crop are realized. The Continental advices about prospects and markets correspond materially with the condition of affairs here.

MANCHESTER, 22.

The market has been inactive, and the sales of the week for yarns and cloths of all descriptions have been much below the production in aggregate amount. Stocks are still light, but spinners and manufacturers fail, as contracts run out, in many cases, to get a renewal. This is owing to buyers not having confidence in the maintenance of present high prices, and stocks, though not considerable, are not so exceptional as they were a month ago. The orders placed yesterday and to-day have mostly been confined to small quantities required for immediate shipment. There have been some sales of 1's to 21's and 28's water-twist for the markets of the Continent, but very few for India or China. These and 40's mule-twist are steady in value. Fine counts sell at extreme prices. Home trade yarns sell slowly, but in some instances are ⅛d dearer. Sellers of cloth have more difficulty in obtaining prices to cover the advance in cotton than spinners have, and shirtings, though firmly held, are but in moderate request. The lighter makes take the demand better than superior qualities, and madopollams have been sold more freely. Printing cloths, jaconets, mulls, T-cloths and domestics are steady in value, but the demand is very languid.

Statistics of Cheese Manufacture.

Some statistics of the cheese factory system of this country have been published. New York manufactures the most cheese, Ohio next, and then Vermont. The factories are distributed nearly as follows: New York, 824; Ohio, 85; Illinois, 31; Wisconsin, 21; Vermont, 29; Massachusetts, 19; Michigan, 17; Pennsylvania, 14; Iowa, 8; Kentucky, 5; other States, scattering. To six hundred of these factories are attached 287,318 cows; the number connected with the other factories have not been reported. The American cheese is a favorite in the English markets for ready use, but will not keep as long as the English make, because not so thoroughly cured. English and Dutch fancy cheeses are imported, but not in large quantities. The celebrated Limburger variety is now made in Wisconsin and some parts of Illinois fully equal to the imported. Its peculiar odor is owing to its method of manufacture, and the taste is decidedly better than its singular fragrance. It will keep well, the pores or holes being filled with the fat of the cheese.—[St. Louis Journal of Commerce.

Breadstuff Movement.

EXPORTS FROM SEPT. 1, 1870, TO DATE.

	Gt. Britain and Irel'd.	Other For. Ports.	Total.
Flour.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.
New York, Aug. 4	855,842	1,247,320	2,103,162
Baltimore, July 29	107,041	347,254	454,295
Phila., July 29	17,358	107,264	124,622
Boston, Aug. 3	146,529	116,463	262,992
N. O., July 29	10,466	80,400	90,866
Totals	1,137,236	1,898,701	3,035,937
1869	984,321	1,133,115	2,297,436
1868	768,837	1,348,493	2,717,330
Wheat.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
New York, Aug. 4	14,760,343	1,783,836	16,544,179
Baltimore, July 29	223,693	5,588	230,286
Phila., July 29	253,335	96,212	349,547
Boston, Aug. 3	56,686	....	56,686
N. O., July 29	....	2,372	2,372
Totals	15,304,562	1,837,453	17,192,920
1869	15,363,854	2,617,868	19,386,717
1868	11,572,543	431,823	12,004,306
Corn.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
New York, Aug. 4	5,502,636	1,147,330	6,650,566
Baltimore, July 29	1,120,036	117,735	1,237,751
Phila., July 29	654,218	53,656	707,874
Boston, Aug. 3	66,614	44,939	111,546
N. O., July 29	88,734	258,556	347,300
Totals	7,432,273	1,622,769	9,055,047
1869	14,913	373,402	393,340
1868	3,255,647	511,580	3,767,227

Chicago Grain Trade.

[Times, 8th.]

The grain trade was considerably better on yesterday than on the closing days of last week, and, with one or two rather unimportant exceptions, the condition of the markets was quite satisfactory for holders. As on Saturday, the tendency of prices was upward, and the advance established on wheat amounted to 2⅛c; on corn to ½@¾c; on oats to ⅛c, and on rye 1c. Barley suffered a decline of 1½c. Business was active, and a fair proportion of the trading was on account of shippers and other legitimate operators. Closing quotations compared with the ruling prices of the same day last year as follows:

	Closing yesterday.	Same day last year.
No. 2 spring wheat	$1 04⅞	$1 15⅛
No. 2 corn	[illegible]	86½
No. 2 oats	31⅛	42¼
No. 2 rye	56	80
No. 2 barley	66⅛	1 08

The Cotton Trade.

[Financial Chronicle, 5th.]

By special telegrams received by us to-night from the Southern ports we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of cotton for the week ending this evening, August 4. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 10,472 bales against 10,900 bales last week, 10,661 bales the previous week and 15,336 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the 1st of September, 1870, 3,977,820 bales against 2,880,090 bales for the same period of 1869-70, showing an increase since September 1, this year, of 1,097,800 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and the corresponding week of 1870 are as follows:

Rec'd this w'k at	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.	Rec'd this w'k at	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.
N. Orleans	4,055	918	Florida	29	39
Mobile	389	280	N'rth C'rlina	209	103
Charleston	1,039	1,013	Virginia	801	395
Savannah	806	1,361			
Texas	705	242	Total rec'ts	10,472	5,740
Tenn'see, etc	2,439	1,389	Inc. this y'r	4,732	....

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 7,898 bales, of which 7,898 were to Great Britain, none to France, and none to the rest of the Continent, while the stocks, as made up this evening, are now 150,212 bales. Below we give the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season, as telegraphed to us from the various ports to-night:

Week ending Aug. 4.	Exported to Great Britain.	Total this week.	Same week 1870.	Stock 1871.
New Orleans	4,780	4,780	....	41,275
Mobile	....	....	2,551	9,941
Charleston	....	....	232	3,331
Savannah	....	....	....	4,991
Texas	....	....	....	10,910
New York	2,813	2,813	2,736	64,764
Other ports	305	305	....	11,000
Total	7,898	7,898	5,539	150,212

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is an increase in the exports this week of 2,359 bales, while the stocks to-night are 41,934 bales more than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of cotton at all the ports from September 1 to July 28, the latest mail dates. We do not include our telegrams to-night, as we cannot insure the accuracy or obtain the necessary detail by telegraph:

RECEIPTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 1.

Ports.	1870.	1869.
New Orleans	1,430,716	1,137,619
Mobile	339,454	302,497
Charleston	345,221	240,374
Savannah	724,348	483,401
Texas	305,682	255,467
New York	246,579	132,159
Florida	12,609	21,450
North Carolina	91,456	57,202
Virginia	323,366	189,734
Other ports	72,921	64,378
Total this year	3,966,348	
Total last year		2,874,280

EXPORTED SINCE SEPTEMBER 1 TO

Ports.	G't Britain.	Total.	Stock.
New Orleans	800,054	1,273,506	46,271
Mobile	243,487	285,641	8,405
Charleston	135,144	175,650	3,082
Savannah	350,566	468,491	6,565
Texas	175,835	209,841	18,651
New York	583,742	645,344	63,461
Florida	....	....	....
North Carolina	70	70	906
Virginia	5,310	5,310	880
Other ports	24,738	24,738	9,500
Total this year	2,313,936	3,083,491	157,661
Total last year	1,452,548	2,143,652	113,650

[Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.]

Providence Print Cloth Market.

Week ending Aug. 5.—The market is steady. The following are the sales: 10,000 pieces 64x64, extras, August, 7 11-16c; 15,000 pieces 64x64, extras, spot cloths, 7¾c; 1,500 pieces 64x64, seconds, 7⅛c; 2,500 pieces 64x64, seconds, 7½c; 1,000 pieces 64x64, remnants, 6c. Total, 30,000 pieces.

The Ice Crop.

There is an overstock of ice in Maine—between 200,000 and 300,000 tons are said to be still stored, mostly on the Kennebec. The Boston Commercial Bulletin says:

Over 400,000 tons of ice were cut within a radius of 15 miles of Boston last winter, which, with the competition between the Citizens' Ice Company and the combination of the market-men, has brought down prices to a lower figure than at any time during the past five years. The article is now furnished at least fifty per cent. lower than last year.

European Grain Crops and Trade.

[New York Produce Exchange Circular.]

The latest mail advices from Europe give more favorable weather reports in Germany; the harvest will be a late one. The wheat being in bloom in the middle of July, the harvest is not expected to begin till about the end of August. The new crop will not be shipped in any quantity till about the end of October. The stocks of wheat in German ports, from Weimar to Nermel, were estimated on the 1st of July to be 500,000 quarters, or 4,000,000 bushels, about 80 per cent. of which is held at the three ports of Dantzig, Stettin and Koenigsburg. The amount of wheat in the hands of German growers is said to be small.

An agricultural meeting was held in Leipsic in July last, with representives, including agriculturists, dealers and merchants from the various German districts, Belgium, France and Holland. The general conclusion from the comparative reports was that in central and northern Europe there would be, with favorable weather, a good wheat crop, but any excessive wet weather would make the wheat plant liable to be affected by disease. The rye crop, it is believed, will be under average. In Westphalia the autumn-sown grain was unfavorable in prospect, and more so in the sections bordering on Belgium, France and Holland. Spring grain and potatoes bad on low-lying, heavy soils, and good on the light, sandy soils.

In Sweden the weather was favorable to growing crops, but the old grain was pretty well exhausted. There were only a few cargoes to come forward for export.

The weather through France was generally reported fine. Oats will be abundant and of good quality. The favorable weather has a depressing effect on prices, and in reports from upward of one hundred different provincial markets only four were higher, and in most of them inactivity prevailed. The growers' deliveries were small and offerings light; foreign wheat plenty, with few buyers. The markets generally were in a state of calm. The wheat harvest was in progress in the region about Lyons. In light lands the wheat plant was thin but on strong lands was satisfactory, and it is believed there will be on the latter a full yield in that locality.

The amount of maize *in transitu* for the United Kingdom, the 15th ult., exclusive of steamer shipments from America, was only 68 cargoes, against 213 at the corresponding date in 1870, and 200 cargoes at the corresponding date in 1869. The average of the corn cargoes is about 2,600 quarters, or 20,800 bu each. This would make the amount on the passage to the United Kingdom less than 1,500,000 bu at that date. The imports of maize into the United Kingdom for the last three years ending August 31, were, in 1867-'68, 9,301,856 cwts, or 18,603,712 bu; 1868-'69, 14,085,903 cwts, or 31,061,806 bu; 1869-'70, 18,[illegible] cwts, or [illegible] bu, and from September 1, 1870, to July 18, 1871, the imports were 18,509,[illegible] cwts, or 37,159,580 bushels. The yearly average imports for the three years ending with 1869-70 were 20,662,061 bushels. The stocks of maize in granary at the principal importing ports of the United Kingdom were on the 1st ult. quite moderate. The imports so far this year nearly equal the average of the last three, but they still fall short of the imports for 1869-70, 9,050,[illegible] bushels. With good spring crops in prospect in the United Kingdom, it is possible, and perhaps probable, that the required imports of 1870-71, or 1871-72, will not be equal to those of 1869-70. During the last two years, however, maize has come into more general use for feeding purposes, in the first of which experiments as to the comparative cost of feeding were made by the London Omnibus Company, resulting in a very largely diminished expense to the companies by the use of maize. The imports for the year ending August 31, 1871, will probably exceed 36,000,000 bushels, and there will probably be corresponding wants for the years 1871-72.

The Rag Trade.

[From the New York Bulletin.]

Owing to the recent European war the entire stock of foreign rags are being sent to this market. They are admitted free of duty, and the prices of all grades of home and foreign rags are usually the same, but owing to the vast arrivals the market is overstocked and depressed. In the year 1869, 32,795,717 pounds of rags were imported, valued at $2,457,077. The following year even a larger amount were imported, but this year the importation will be greatly increased. The Suez canal has opened a way for cheaper transportation from the far East, and already the Egyptian rag gatherers are collecting in vast quantities the accumulations upon the coast of the Indian ocean. Formerly Italy and Germany have sent to this country the bulk of all the linen rags used, but now the new trade of the East from Alexandria bids fair to outrival both. The supply of Mediterranean rags is apparently inexhaustible, notwithstanding the fact that native dealers complain that the people only dispose of their surplus rags after a severe and economical inspection. Flax being the general staple in southern Europe, the bulk of the Italian and German rags are linen, and Leghorn is the great emporium. Here the rags are assorted into two grades—superior whites and common whites. The former are from the better class of the people, while the latter comes from the peasantry, and are generally of the heaviest texture. A dirtier white stock is collected from the poor of large cities, and is ranked as inferior common. The invoices from Germany are darker and stronger, and rank with the Leghorn common whites. Of the immense quantity of linen stock used America furnishes little or none of it. Linen rags are always quoted about a cent or a cent and a quarter below the same grade of cotton rags. They are only used for the finer qualities of paper, and the supply always being in excess of the demand, they are never in such general demand as cotton. Since the first of January 46,972 packages of rags have been received at this port alone.

Imports and Exports

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort Nashville, Jeffersonville, Ohio and Mississippi and New Albany railroads, and by the river (furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Im.	Ex.	Articles.	Im.	Ex.
Bacon, tcs	84	98	Lard, kegs	158	1
Bacon, casks	238	167	Malt, sks	263	..
Butter, pa	2	2	Molasses, bls	..	2
Bagging, pcs	768	926	Mackerel, pa	..	6
Cotton, bales	124	219	Nails, kgs	236	210
Cotton yarn, bs	..	43	Oil, bbls	121	59
Coffee, bgs	80	88	Oats, sacks	473	150
Cheese, bxs	319	19	Pork, bbls	73	615
Candles, bxs	100	247	Pork, pcs	20	20
Cement, bbls	..	1050	Potatoes, bls	171	130
Corn, sacks	1115	14	Rye, sks	700	..
Cattle, head	1	160	Sugar, hhds	13	13
Eggs, bbls	4	..	Sugar, bxs	74	65
Flour, bbls	680	640	Seed, bgs	274	14
Feathers, sks	11	80	Tobacco, hs	221	256
Hides, bdls	9	126	Tobacco, bx	469	391
Hogs, No	..	..	Whisky, bls	403	266
Hay, bales	187	121	Wheat, sks	1350	278
Iron, pig, tons	125	168	Wool, bags	29	32
Lard, tcs	35	89			

Daily Review of the Market.

BAGGING—The market to-day is quiet, but very firm, at 19@20½c for 2, 2¼ and 2½ lb hand-made and power-loom product.

BATTING—The market is firm but quiet. Dealers quote extra at 22c; No. 1 at 20c, No. 2 at 16@17c and common at 14@15c.

BEANS—The market is firm, but little doing. Prime white range from $1 75@2 per bushel, and New York at $2 25@2 75.

BUTTER—The supply is excessive, but prices are unchanged. Dealers quote common to fair country at 10@15c; good to choice at 16@20c. Western Reserve at 20@22c. Sales to-day 300 lbs W. R. at 20@22c; 600 lbs country, fair to choice, 16@20c.

CABBAGE—New home-grown crop at $2@2 25 per hundred from first hands.

CANDLES—Prices are unchanged. Full weight star candles are quoted at 17⅛@18½c; 12-oz at 13½@14c; 11-oz at 12⅛@12¼c; tallow at 11@11½c.

CEMENT AND LIME—Are in fair demand at $1 65@1 90 for cement, and Utica lime at $1@1 10 per bbl. Sales to-day 1,050 bbls cement at $1 65@1 90.

CHEESE—The market is quiet. Ohio Factory is quoted at 9@10c. Pineapple—none in the market. Sales to-day of 25 boxes O. F. at quotations.

COAL—The market has again advanced, and dealers quote as follows: Pittsburg at retail, delivered, 24c; Pomeroy at retail, delivered, 22c.

COFFEE—Prices are firm, and quotations are as follows:

Fancy and Choice Rio	20 @21
Prime Rio	18½@19
Good Rio	17½@18
Fair Rio	16½@17
Java, Government	24 @[illegible]
Java, Singapore	22 @[illegible]
Laguayra	19 @20

CORNMEAL—Is in fair demand at 75c per bushel for bolted, loose, and $3 50@3 75 per bbl for kiln-dried.

COTTON—The Liverpool market opened this morning at 8⅞d and closed flat at same figures, with sales of 12,000 bales. The shipments from Bombay reported to-day at 26,000 bales, should have been 36,000. New York opened quiet and weak at 19⅜c for middling, and closed quiet but unchanged, with sales of 16,000 bales. Dealers in this market continue yesterday's quotations as follows:

Middling	19½
Low middling	18⅜
Good ordinary	17⅜
Ordinary	14½

COTTON YARNS—The market is firm at the advance, and dealers quote as follows: No. 400, 16½c; No. 500, at 15c; No. 600, at 13½c; No. 700 at 12c; carpet chain, white, at 32@[illegible]c; colored, 39c; candlewick, at 32@35c. Southern brands can be bought at 1@1½c less than the figures given.

COTTON TIES—Are quoted at 5½c in round lots.

DRIED FRUIT—There is moderate inquiry for dried fruit, and half peaches are firm at 10@10½c for old; quarters are quiet and steady at 8@8½c for crop of 1870. Dried apples are steady at 4½@5c.

EGGS—The market is quiet, and dealers are quoting at 11@11½c recount.

FEATHERS—The market is quiet, and dealers quote at 62c for choice, with 3 per cent. tare in linen bags.

FISH—Market weak. Trade quiet at the following quotations: Mackerel, No. 1 large, $25@26; No. 1, medium, $20@21; No. 2, large, $14@15; No. 2, medium, $12@13; No. 3, large, $12@13 per bbl. No. 1, kits, 15 lbs, at $2 50; 20 lbs, $3; No. 2, 15 lbs, $1 40; 20 lbs, $1 60; No. 3, 15 lbs, $1 25; 20 lbs, $1 50. Whitefish at $7 50@8 per half bbl of 100 lbs net for Nos. 1 and 2. Herring at $8 50@9 per bbl. Sardines at 21½@38c for quarter and half boxes. Oysters $1 40@2 40 for 1 and 2-lb cans. Codfish at 5@6½c per lb.

FLOUR—The market is quiet at the following quotations: Fine, $4 25@4 50; superfine, $4 75@5 00; extra, $5 25@5 50; extra family, $5 75@6 25; A No. 1, $6 75@7; fancy, $7 50@7 75. Sales to-day of 300 bbls assorted at quotations.

FLAXSEED—In light request, and quoted at $1 60 per bushel for prime lots.

FRUITS—GREEN—The market is moderately supplied with Southern and home-grown fruits.

APPLES—Of good size and quality are held at $1@2 50 per bbl.

PEACHES—Are held at 75c@$2 per bushel, as to quality.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Prices are lower, with a fair demand. Oranges per box $6 00@7; lemons per box $4 50@5 25; repacked $4 75@5 50; layer raisins per box $2 80@3 25; figs per pound 15@20c; Zante currants per pound 12½@14c. Sales to-day of 20 boxes picked lemons at $5 25.

GINSENG—Prices are firm, and dealers quote large, well-dried new root at 82½c.

GRAIN—WHEAT—New crop is held at $1 15 @1 20 for red and white, as to quality.

CORN—Ear corn in bulk, on arrival, from first hands, will command 55c; shelled, choice white, 56c. Dealers sell at an advance on these figures to cover commissions, cost of handling, &c. Market quiet.

OATS—New crop, now arriving, commands 35@38c on arrival.

RYE—The demand is fair. New crop is quoted at 75@80c.

BARLEY—Market quiet, and dealers quote new crop at 75@80c.

MALT—The market is quiet, and dealers quote spring at $1 15; fall No. 1 at $1 25@1 27; No. 2 at $1 15, and rye malt at $1 15.

HAY—The market is firm at quotations. Sales are made from store and delivered on cars at from $1@2 advance; and $16@20 per ton on the wharf. New hay is quoted at $15 for choice.

HEMP—Fair demand and prices are firm. Dealers quote raw hemp at $150@160 per ton; dressed at $260@270.

HONEY—Fresh is held at 25c.

IRON, NAILS AND STEEL—Market quiet at quotations; bar iron 3⅛@3½c; steel, cast, 15@20c; plow-slabs, iron 5½@5¾c, steel 9½c; plow-wings, iron 6½c, steel 9½c; horse-shoes 5½@6c; mule-shoes 6½@7c. Nails, 10d at $4 15@4 25 rates.

LEATHER—Trade quiet at quotations; hog skin collar $17@28 per doz; side collar $22@28; oak sole 36@39c per lb; hemlock sole 34@36c; harness leather 34@38c; skirting 38@40c; bridle $48@60 per doz; uppers $42@50; kips, city, 65@85c per lb; runners $1@1 25; city calf $1 25@1 50 per lb; French calf $50@90 per doz.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.—The market is quiet but firm. Virginia brands range from 55c @$1 20; Kentucky and Missouri brands from 55c @$1 per lb.

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—There is a fair demand for New Orleans molasses, and prices are well maintained. Dealers quote at 55@70c per gallon, as to quality. Sirups are steady, and sales of the various grades are made at 40@50c for common; 55@75c for prime, and 85@$1 for choice per gallon.

OFFAL—Dealers quote bran at $15@15 50; shorts at $18, and shipstuff and middlings at $22@24 per ton. Trade quiet.

ONIONS—New red are held at $1 75@2 00 per bbl. loose, on arrival; silver-skinned at $2 00 @2 25; packed, $2 50@2 75. Sales to-day of 125 bbls red at $2 25@2 50.

POTATOES—Dealers quote new from first hands at $1 75@2 00 loose; from store, packed, $2 25@2 50. Sales to-day of 150 bbls at $2 50.

POULTRY—Market moderately active. Chickens in better supply and held at $1 75@3 25 per dozen for fair to choice. Sales to-day 75 doz at quotations.

PROVISIONS—Liverpool reports pork at 47½s; lard at 46½s; bacon at 31s. New York reports mess pork dull at $13 50, and lard at 9⅝c. Cincinnati is quiet and weak; lard at 9c; clear rib bacon 7½c, seller September; bulk meats offered at 5@6c for shoulders and sides. Chicago heavy and inactive; mess at $12 50 cash; $12 25 seller December; $12 seller one year hence; lard nominal at 8⅞c cash; bulk shoulders 4⅝c. Dealers in this market drop quotations ¼c on meats, with a small retail trade. A transaction is reported to-day in which 200,000 lbs bulk shoulders changed hands at 5c.

BACON—Dealers quote clear rib at 7⅝@8c; clear sides 8@8⅛c; shoulders 6⅛@6⅜c. Bulk meats ¼c lower. Sales to-day of 200,000 lbs of bulk shoulders at 5c.

HAMS—Sugar-cured are held at 14@15c; plain canvassed 12½@13½c; uncanvassed 11@12½c.

MESS PORK—Dealers hold at $13 50@14.

LARD—Prime leaf in tierces is held at 10@10½c; in kegs at 11½@12c.

SALT—The market is steady at previous quotations.

RICE—Is in good request and firm at 8½@9c for Rangoon; 9½@10c for Carolina. Sales to-day of 10 tcs at 9½c.

SOAP—Is unchanged, with a fair demand. Dealers quote German No. 1 at 6¾@7½c; No. 2 at 6@7c, and rosin at 5c.

STARCH—Market quiet; stocks ample; held at 5@5½c.

SUGARS—The market is steady; trade moderately active. The market is very nearly bare of N. O., but the quotations given will apply to Porto Rico sugars. Dealers quote as follows:

Common New Orleans sugar at	10¾@11
Fair do	11¼@11½
Fully fair do	11⅜@12
Prime do	11⅞@12⅛
Choice do	12⅛@13
Crushed, powdered and granulated	14 @14¼
A coffee	13½@13¾
B coffee	13⅜@13¾
Extra C	13⅛@13½
C yellow	13 @13¼
Circle C	12⅝@13⅛
Yellow	11⅞@12⅛
Demerara	12⅞@13⅛

Sales to-day of 35 bbls refined at 11@14c.

STRAW—The demand is good, stock light, and arrivals are taken readily at $10@10 50 per ton.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Market brisk for the season. Tallow at 7⅛@8c. Grease at 5⅛@7½c, as to quality.

TOMATOES—Home-grown—Dealers quote at $1@1 25 per bushel.

VINEGAR—Market fair and cider is quoted at $9 50@7 per barrel; apple at $10, and wine at $12.

WHISKY—Highwines are quiet at 88@90c.

WOOL—The market is firm, and dealers quote as follows: Unwashed at 42@45c; tub-washed at 55@60c; combing 45@47c; burry 5@10c less.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market is firm to-day for all grades both of leaf and lug, but shows no particular change. The sales at six of the warehouses foot up 158 hhds, of descriptions and at prices as per statement below:

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 31 hhds: 5 hhds Henderson county leaf at $12 25, 11 75, 11 75, 11 75, 11 25; 3 hhds Adair county leaf at $8 60, 8 60, 8 50; 3 hhds McLean county leaf at $9 40, 8 70, 8 70, 8 50, 7 80; 8 hhds Webster county leaf at $8 40, 7 80, 8 90, 9 10, 8 20, 8, 8 50, 8 40; 1 hhd do lugs at $6 70; 4 hhds Union county leaf at 8 40, 7 80, 7 80, 7 20; 2 hhds [illegible] county common leaf at $7 90, 7 80; 1 hhd Fulton county leaf at $7 80; 1 hhd Metcalfe county leaf at $8; 1 hhd Butler county leaf at $8 40; 1 hhd Butler county lugs at $7; 2 hhds scraps at $5, 3.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 43 hhds: 5 hhds Daviess county leaf at $11 75, 11 75, 10, 9 40 and 8 50; 2 hhds do lugs at 7 and 6; 2 hhds Butler county lugs at 6 80 to 7 40; 2 hhds Henderson county lugs at 7 50, 6 80 and 6 90; 2 hhds do trash at 6 50 and 6 55; 1 hhd Barren county leaf at 8 90; 5 hhds do lugs at 7 10, 7, 6 80, 6 70 and 6 90; 1 hhd Cumberland county lugs at 7; 4 hhds Hardin county leaf at 10, 8 10, 8 10 and 7 90; 2 hhds do lugs at 6 80 and 7; 2 hhds Warren county leaf at 8 90 and 8 70; 3 hhds do lugs at 7, 6 60 and 7 60; 2 hhds Monroe county leaf at 8 20 and 8; 3 hhds do lugs at 7 60, 7 40 and 7; 3 hhds Muhlenburg county leaf at 10 50, 10 and 8.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 34 hhds: 2 hhds Grayson county lugs at $6 80 and 8 10; 10 hhds Green county leaf and lugs at $8 50, 7 25, 8 70, 6 80, 7 20, 11 25, 7 50, 7 60, 8 10, 6 60; 9 hhds Logan county lugs and leaf at $7 20, 7 80, 7 80, 7 10, 8 10, 6 60, 7, 6 80, 7; 4 hhds Union county lugs, $7 10, 6 40, 8 20, 7 50; 3 hhds Montgomery county, Tennessee, lugs, $8 10, 9 00, 8 30; 5 hhds Barren county leaf at $9 50, 8 40, 13 25; 5 hhds Butler county low leaf and lugs at $8 25, 8 40, 8 40, 7 25.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 15 hhds: 1 hhd Daviess county leaf at $10 50; 2 hhds Henry county leaf at 10 and 10; 1 hhd Simpson county leaf at 8 60; 2 hhds Warren county low leaf at 7 40 and 7 50; 3 hhds Taylor county leaf and lugs at 7 10, 7 70 and 8 50; 1 hhd Monroe county leaf at 6 70; 4 hhds Barren county lugs at 6 90, 6 50, 6 70 and 7 20; 1 hhd Warren county lugs at 6 40.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 23 hhds: 10 hhds Breckinridge county leaf at from $9 20 to 13 25; 5 hhds Barren county lugs at from 6 60 to 7 10; 4 hhds Barren county leaf at from 7 50 to 8 70; 3 hhds Hart county leaf at from 9 70 to 11; 1 hhd Ballard county leaf at 9 60.

The PLANTERS' HOUSE sold 7 hhds: 1 hhd Hart county leaf at $14; 1 hhd Cumberland county leaf at 9 10; 1 hhd Warren county leaf at 9 30; 1 hhd Trigg county leaf at 9 70; 1 hhd Warren county low leaf at 7 80; 1 hhd Hart county lugs at 6 50; 1 hhd Breckinridge county lugs at 6 65.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Cotton is in fair demand but at lower rates; middling uplands 19⅝c. Flour, the market is dull and in buyers' favor, receipts 12,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $4 30@5; common to good extra $5 20@5 55; good to choice $5 55@6 10; white Western extra $6@6 75; Ohio extra $5 30@6 25; extra St. Louis $5 50@9. Rye flour is easier at $3 90@5. Cornmeal is quiet. Whisky is lower at 92@92½c. Wheat, the market is dull and prices are unchanged; receipts 64,000 bushels; No 1 spring $1 35; No 2 do $1 30@1 32; winter red Western $1 35@1 40; choice amber Western $1 43@1 45. Rye, Western 78c. Barley and Malt are dull. Corn, the market is dull and in buyers' favor; receipts 113,000 bushels; common Western mixed 65c; prime 65½@66½c. Oats, the market is dull and prices have declined; receipts 50,000 bushels; new and old Western 50@60c and Ohio 52@56c. Hay, the market is steady. Hops, the market is excited and prices are higher; 25c was refused for prime. Leather is firm and active; South American 26@29c; Orinoco 24½@27½c. Wool is firm; extra Ohio 60c; unwashed 43c; pulled 65c; tubbed 73c. Coffee, the demand is fair and market firm; Rio 13½@16½c. Sugar, the market is steady with a moderate demand; fair to good refining 9⅛@9⅝c; Cuba 9⅝@9⅞c. Molasses is dull and prices are nominal. Rice is unchanged. Pork is dull and prices are a shade lower; new mess $13 50; prime $11; prime mess new $11 50 @12; mess, seller August to January $13 [illegible]. Beef, Cut meats and Middles are unchanged. Lard is heavy; prime steam 9@9⅛c, and kettle rendered 9¼c; seller September 9⅛c; seller October 9⅛c. Butter is unchanged. Cheese is dull at 6@10½c.

Latest—5 p. m.—Flour, the market is dull and prices are drooping at $5 25@5 35 for shipping grades of extra [illegible]. Mess pork [illegible] is weak at $13 [illegible] 25 cash. Lard is dull; prime steam 9⅛c. Eggs are heavy at 20@21c. The others are unchanged. Metals—Copper, Ingot, Lake Superior is active and firm at 23½@23¾c. Pig iron, Scotch $31 50@35; American is scarce and firm at $33@35. Sheet iron, Russia 12½@13 gold. Nails are steady; cut $4 35, clinch $5 75@6 25 and horse-shoe 19@31c.

DRY GOODS—There is no particular change to observe in this department. Business in general is very quiet, yet there is no accumulation in first hands and prices rule uniform and firm for all staple fabrics. We quote all leading makes of dark prints at 11½c for fancies, including Cocheco; 12⅛c for Merrimac cottons; 7⅞@7½c for spinning cloths; 12½c for paper cambrics, which are [illegible] at an advance; 16½c for Wamsutta [illegible] bleached muslins; [illegible] for 4-4 [illegible] than 42-inch [illegible] bleached sheetings [illegible] de laines and [illegible] at 42½c for 10-4 [illegible] some extent, especially cloths have been sold to [illegible] and subsequently, with the latter, on contracts, and [illegible] fewer goods offering, the tendency in [illegible] is in buyers' favor in view of the extreme prices prevalent for all the raw materials.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 9.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are nominal; middling 19@19½c. Flour, the demand is fair and prices have advanced; family $5 30@5 75. Wheat, an advance is asked but none has been established; red is held at $1 12@1 15. Corn, the market is quiet and prices are unchanged; ear 52c. Rye, the market is quiet and prices are weak at 67@68c. Oats, the market is dull and prices are drooping; mixed 30@35c. Barley, the market is quiet and prices are unchanged; fall 80@90c. Coffee, the demand is fair and market firm; prime 18⅝c. Sugar, the market is steady with a moderate demand; raw 11@12½c. Linseed oil is dull and the market is unsettled at 86c. Lard oil is quiet and prices are unchanged at 72@75c. Eggs, the market is quiet and prices are unchanged at 12½c. Butter, the market is steady with a moderate demand. Cheese is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Mess pork is dull and prices are nominal at $12@12 25. Lard is dull and prices have declined; sales of prime kettle at 9c; summer made is held at 8⅛c. Bulk meats are dull and prices are drooping; sales at 5@6c for shoulders and rough sides. Bacon is dull and prices are drooping; shoulders 6@6¼c; sides sold at 7c for clear rib, and 7½c for seller September; clear sides are held at 7⅞c. Hogs are scarce and firm at $4 30@4 60. Cattle are dull and prices nominal. Tobacco, the demand is fair and market firm; sales of 193 hhds. Whisky, the demand is good at full prices; sales at 89c.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are nominal at 18¾@19c. Flour, the market is dull and prices are unchanged; superfine fall $4@4 50; extra fall $5@5 40; triple extra do $5 65@5 75. Wheat, the market is firm but inactive; No 2 red fall in elevator $1 24; No 3 do $1 11½; sample lots are very dull. Corn, the market is dull and prices are drooping; mixed in bulk on the track 42c; No 2 in elevator at 43c; mixed sacked 49@50c. Oats, the market is dull and prices are drooping for in bulk; mixed on the track 32c; do in elevator 34@35c; do sacked 36½@37½c. Barley, the market unsettled; sales private. Rye, the market is slow at 55@57c in sacks. Whisky is dull and prices have declined to 90@91c. Tobacco is weaker but not quotably changed. Hemp and Bagging are unchanged. Coffee is firm and prices are higher, ranging from 17 to 20c. Sugar is firm at 11½@12½c for Louisiana. Molasses is nominal at 44c for plantation. Mess pork is dull; sales small lots of mess at $13 25. Bacon is dull; jobbing and order lots of shoulders 6¾@6½c; clear rib 8c; clear sides 8¼ @8⅛c. Lard, country pork house in kegs 9c; round lots in tierces on private terms. Hogs are scarce at $4@4 25. Cattle are in good demand for the best grades; Texan range at $1 50@3 50; native $3 50@5 25. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 6,800 bbls barrels of flour, 32,790 bushels of wheat, 13,500 bushels corn, 20,000 bushels oats, 1,200 bushels rye.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—Flour, the market is quiet. Wheat, No 2 spring, the market is active but prices are easier, closing at $1 03@1 03⅛ cash and $1@1 00⅛ for seller August; this afternoon the market was dull at $1 00⅛@1 00⅝ for seller August. Corn, No 2 mixed, the market is active but prices are ⅛c lower, closing at 43@43⅛c; this afternoon the market was dull at 43⅛c cash. Oats, No 2, the market is active and prices are steady at 30@31c cash. Rye, No 2, the market is quiet and prices 1c lower at 53@54c. Barley, the market is easier and prices are 1c lower at 62½@63c. Highwines are steady at 89c. Mess pork $12 25@12 50 cash and $12 for seller all the year. Hogs, the market is steady at $4 25@4 80. Cattle, the market is fairly active and firmer at $2 62½@5 62½. Freights to Buffalo are easier at 6c on corn. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 3,000 barrels of flour, 45,000 bushels of wheat, 145,000 bushels corn, 96,000 bushels oats, 16,000 bushels rye, 2,000 bushels barley, 5,000 head hogs. Shipments: 5,000 barrels of flour, 80,000 bushels of wheat, 157,000 bushels corn, 107,000 bushels oats, 3,000 head hogs.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 9.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are nominal; low middling 16½c; good ordinary 15c. Flour, the market is steady with a moderate demand; superfine $4 50@5; family $6 50@7 50. Wheat, the market is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Corn, the market is quiet and prices are weak at 65c, sacked and delivered. Oats 50c, sacked and delivered. Rye 80@85c. Barley 60@65c. Cornmeal 65c; kiln-dried $3 25 @ bbl. Bacon, shoulders 7½c; clear rib sides 8⅝c; clear sides 8¾c; hams, plain 12½c and sugar-cured 16c. Lard, prime steam 11½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9.—Flour, the market is steady with a moderate demand; Indiana and Ohio $6 50@7 25. Wheat, the market is steady with a moderate demand; red Western $1 31@1 35. Rye, the demand is fair and market firm; new Western 68@70c. Corn, the demand is fair and market firm; yellow 69c; mixed Western 67@68c. Oats, the demand is good at full prices; new Western 46@48c. Provisions are dull; mess pork $14 25. Lard 9⅛@10⅛c. Petroleum, crude 17⅛c and refined 25@25⅛c. Whisky is lower at 94c.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 9.—Cotton, the market is flat at 17⅛@18c; receipts for the past day 148 bales; shipments 184 bales. Flour, the demand is good at full prices; sales at $5@7 50. Cornmeal is lower at $3 20@3 25. Corn, the demand is fair and market firm at 63@64c. Oats are scarce and firm at 46@47c. Hay is dull; Western $24@26. Bran is firmer at $18. Mess pork and Lard, no sales. Bacon, the market is dull and prices are nominal; shoulders 6⅛@6½c; clear sides 7½@8½c.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 9.—Flour is dull and the market unsettled, except for low grades. Wheat, the demand is fair and market firm; Ohio and Indiana $1 35@1 40. Corn, is scarce and firm; mixed Western 65@66c. Oats, the demand is active and prices have advanced to 45@48c. Rye, the demand is fair and market firm at 60@72c. Mess pork is dull at $15. Bacon, shoulders 7c; sides 8⅝c; clear rib 8⅞c; hams 15@16c. Lard 10½@11c. Whisky is nominal at 94½@95c.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 9.—Flour, the market is dull; double extra $6 25@6 65; triple extra $6 75@7. Corn, mixed 67c; white 70c. Oats are firmer at 50@53c. Bran is firm at $1@1 05. Mess pork is dull at $14 75. Bacon is dull; shoulders 7¼c; clear rib 8½c; clear sides 9c. Lard is dull at 10¾@11½c. Nothing doing in sugar. Molasses, whisky and coffee are unchanged. Sterling exchange 123. Gold 111⅞.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 9.—Petroleum, crude, the market is dull but prices are firm; on the spot 12½c; seller August 12½c; seller all the year 11½c; buyer all the year 13¼c. Refined, the market is quiet and prices are weak; sales of 500 bbls, seller September, at 24½c; on the spot 24c; seller August 24c; seller October 24½c.

PROPOSALS.

Prison Labor for Hire.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the entire labor of the convicts of the Indiana State Prison, South, will be offered for hire, according to law, as follows:

1. The number of able-bodied men will range from 300 to 350.

2. The labor will be let at so much per day for a period of five years or less.

4. The labor will be let to the highest and best responsible bidder, on sealed proposals.

5. Bidders must specify the kind of business they will conduct, and give bond and security for their contracts.

6. The labor will be in lots of 100 men or less. All bids must be subject to the laws of the State and the rules of the directors for the management of the prison.

7. Bids will be received until Tuesday, September 5th, next, and the time of labor begin on the 1st day of October following.

8. The present contractors agree to surrender their unexpired contracts on the first day of October next, on condition the successful bidder take their stock and machinery at a cash valuation made by competent and disinterested parties, and bids for their men will be subject to this condition.

9. The present contractors are manufacturing agricultural implements in great variety. There is ample shop and ground room for this or any other business, and the especial attention of car-builders is called to this opportunity.

The directors reserve the right to reject all bids not for the interest of the State. They invite inspection of the premises, and refer to the warden for all further information.

By order of the Board of Directors.

L. S. SHULER, Warden.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Aug. 8, 1871. au10 dtd

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the City Engineer's office until 12 M. Wednesday, August 16th, 1871, to execute the following work:

To improve St. Catherine street from the east side of Third street to the west side of Second street, excepting twelve feet on each side for sidewalks, by grading, curbing, block-paving the gutters and paving the carriage-way with Telford-McAdam pavement.

To improve Fourteenth street from the south side of Delaware street to the north side of Kentucky street, excepting twelve feet on each side for sidewalks, by grading, curbing, block-paving the gutters and paving the carriage-way with the McAdam pavement.

To improve Maple street from the west side of Twelfth street, to the east side of Thirteenth street, excepting the space occupied by the iron and wood of the railroad track, and eight feet four inches on each side for sidewalks, by grading, curbing, block-paving the gutters and paving the carriage-way with McAdam pavement.

To improve Maple street from the west side of Thirteenth street to the east side of Fourteenth street, excepting the space occupied by the iron and wood of the railroad track, and eight feet four inches on each side for sidewalks, by grading, curbing, block-paving the gutters and paving the carriage-way with McAdam pavement.

To improve High street from the west side of Lock street, extended, to the west side of Ninth cross-street, extended, excepting eleven (11) feet on each side for sidewalks, by grading, curbing, sub-paving and block-paving the gutters and paving the carriage-way with McAdam pavement.

To improve the present carriage-way of Tenth street from the south side Maple street to the south side of Lexington street, by reconstructing the same with bowlder pavement. To be contracted for by squares.

To improve the alley from Fourth to Fifth street and between Breckinridge and Kentucky streets, being the first alley north of Kentucky street, by grading and block-paving.

To improve the alley running south from College street to the first east and west alley south of College street, and between First and Second streets, by grading and block-paving.

To improve the unpaved portion of the sidewalk on the south side of Kentucky street, between Preston street and Jackson street, if extended, by grading and paving.

To improve the sidewalks on both sides of Bowser street, between Walnut street and Grayson street, by grading and paving.

To improve the sidewalk on the east side of Eleventh street, between Broadway and Maple street, by grading and paving.

To improve the sidewalk on the south side of Rowan or Monroe street, between Twelfth street and Thirteenth street, by grading and paving.

To improve the sidewalk on the north side of Broadway street, between Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets, by grading and paving. To be contracted for by squares.

The above work to be done according to the general ordinances regulating the same.

Bond, with approved security, required, and separate bids on the blank forms furnished by the City Engineer required for each piece of work.

The city reserves the right to reject any and all of the bids.

The work will be let by contract on the said 16th day of August, if permission is not granted before that time to the owners of ground liable to be assessed for the said improvements to do the same themselves.

Persons owning ground fronting the proposed improvements can contract for making the same, and can obtain copies of the ordinance regulating the work at the City Engineer's office.

JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

Mayor's Office, Aug. 8th, 1871. au9

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the City Engineer until 12 o'clock M. Friday, August 18th, 1871, to execute the following work, viz:

To improve Campbell street, from the south side of Broadway street to the north side of Jacob street, excepting twelve feet on each side for sidewalks, by grading, curbing, block-paving the gutters and paving the carriage-way with Telford-McAdam pavement.

To improve Pirtle street, from the west side of Twentieth street to the east side of Twenty-first street, excepting five (5) feet on each side for sidewalks, by grading, curbing and block-paving the gutters and paving the carriage-way with [illegible] pavement.

To improve [illegible] street, from the north[illegible]wardly side of Payne street to the [illegible]wardly side of Quarry street, excepting eleven feet on each side for sidewalks, by grading, curbing, block-paving the gutters and paving the carriage-way with Telford-McAdam pavement.

To improve the alley from West to Eleventh street, and between Walnut and Madison streets, by grading and block-paving.

To improve the alley from Tenth to Eleventh and between Magazine and Chestnut streets, by grading and block-paving.

To improve the alley from first east and west alley south of Jefferson street, to second east and west alley south of Grayson street, and between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, by grading and block-paving.

To improve the alley from Eleventh to Twelfth street, and between Broadway and Maple streets, being the first alley south of Broadway, by grading and block-paving.

To reconstruct the first alley south of Chestnut street, running from Third street east to a 20-foot alley, by grading and repaving with block pavement.

To reconstruct the first alley north of Broadway street, running from Second to Third street, by regrading and repaving with block pavement.

To reconstruct the alley running north and south between Second and Third streets, and between Chestnut and Broadway streets, by regrading and repaving with block pavement.

To improve the alley from Walnut to Madison street, and between Ninth and Tenth streets, by grading and block-paving.

To improve the sidewalk on the west side of Nineteenth street, between Walnut street and Madison street, by grading and paving.

To improve the ungraded portions of the sidewalk on the north side of High street, between the Louisville Bridge Company's railroad-crossing and Bridge street, by grading.

To improve the sidewalk on the west side of Third street, between Market street and Jefferson street, by regrading, repaving and furnishing with metal gutters.

To improve the unpaved portion of the sidewalk on the north side of College street, between Floyd and Preston street, by grading, paving and furnishing with metal gutters.

To dig and wall a well at the intersection of Sixteenth and Grayson streets.

To construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Nineteenth and Chestnut streets, of the capacity of 500 barrels.

To construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Thirteenth and Walnut streets, of the capacity of 500 barrels.

To construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Twenty-first and Jefferson streets, of the capacity of 500 barrels.

To construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Twenty-second and Walnut streets, of the capacity of 500 barrels.

To construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Grayson and Eighteenth streets, of the capacity of 500 barrels.

To construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Sixteenth and Magazine streets, of the capacity of 500 barrels.

To construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Twenty-first and Market streets, of the capacity of 500 barrels.

To construct a cistern at or near the intersection of Twenty-second and Market streets, of the capacity of 500 barrels.

The above work to be done according to the general ordinances regulating the same.

Bond with approved security required, and separate bids to be made on the blank forms furnished by the City Engineer required for each piece of work.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

The work will be let by contract on the said 11th day of August, 1871, if permission is not granted before that time to the owners of ground liable to be assessed for the said improvements to do the same themselves.

Persons owning ground fronting the proposed improvements can contract for making the same, and can obtain copies of the ordinance regulating the work at the City Engineer's office.

JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

Mayor's Office, August 5th, 1871. au7 dtd

To Property Owners.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., August 5, 1871.

THE city of Louisville wishes to purchase a lot of ground on which to build a new Female High School.

Sealed proposals offering to sell a lot suitable for such purpose will be received at this office until Saturday, August 12th, at 12 M.

The ground must be located between First and Seventh and Walnut and Kentucky streets; have a front of from 120 to 150 feet.

Propositions will also be considered for the purchase from the city of the present Female High School Building and Lot on First street, between Walnut and Chestnut, the lot being 114 feet front by 200 feet deep.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

au5 dtd JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

Notice to Contractors.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., August 5, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City Engineer until 12 o'clock M. August 11, 1871, for the roofing of the new City Hall, according to the plans and specifications on file at the City Engineer's office. These proposals will comprise separate bids upon the tinning and carpenter work, and for the material used.

Bond with approved security required, and bids to be made on forms furnished by the City Engineer.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Mayor. I. M. ST. JOHN, City Engineer.

au6

PROFESSIONAL.

HOMEOPATHY.

DR. L. F. VAN BUREN,
169 Fifth st., bet. Green and Walnut sts.,

WILL continue the practice of his profession in this city. The treatment of Children and Chronic Diseases of Females has been made a specialty by him. Chronic Sore Throat radically cured by local Homeopathic treatment. Before adopting this system Dr. V. B. was a graduate and practitioner of the Allopathic (or old) school of medicine in New York City.

my21 SuTu&Th3m

PIANOS.

PIANOS.

J. HINZEN. E. ROSEN.

HINZEN & ROSEN,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Market street, n. s., bet. Sixth and Seventh
LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase. au5 d1y

COURIER-JOURNAL

THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 10, '71.

John Smidt.

The death of this gentleman is deserving more than a passing notice. With him passed away one of those business men of the "old school"—men who, by energy and perseverance contributed so largely years ago to the development of the commercial resources of our city. As early as 1839 Mr. JOHN SMIDT came to Louisville, and in 1840 commenced business with his intimate friend, Mr. THEOD. SCHWARTZ. They were of the small number of pioneers in the leaf tobacco trade, which in those years was struggling in its infancy; through their exertions the reputation of our at present great tobacco market was first successfully established in the ports of Germany and Holland. They became regular and large exporters of tobacco, added a wine import business, and met with success in their commercial enterprises. In 1855 they started the banking firm of JOHN SMIDT, SCHWARTZ & Co., wherein Mr. JOHN SMIDT remained an active working man until the year 1858, when he and family removed to his native city of Bremen. In 1845 he was appointed Consul for the South German States, and when he left Louisville the functions of this office passed into the hands of his partner, Mr. THEOD. SCHWARTZ, Consul for the North German Union and Austrio-Hungarian Empire. Mr. JOHN SMIDT was born in Bremen, May 6th, 1812, and died on the 8th inst., in that city, in the sixtieth year of his age. He was the son of Burgomaster JOHANN SMIDT, a man of great political influence and prominence in Germany during the first half of the present century.

PERSONAL.

Col. G. C. Wharton left yesterday, to be absent three weeks. He will visit Cape May.

Ex-Governor Robt. Wickliffe, of Louisiana, and nephew, are at the Louisville Hotel, en route to Nelson county.

In the latest party to the Cave were Dr. Bodine, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Bate, Gen. Sewell, now on a brief visit to his relatives in Kentucky, his attractive daughter Miss Mary Sewell, Miss Helen Gordon, the Misses Courtney, Miss Thompson, and others.

Mr. John T. Allan, of the firm of Allan & Clore, Market street, was married yesterday morning to Miss Laura M. Wells, at the Christian Church, corner of Floyd and Preston streets. At noon Mr. and Mrs. Allan and a party of friends left for Mammoth Cave, where they will remain until Saturday.

Col. W. A. Bullitt, as United States Prosecuting Attorney, will appear to-morrow before the Commissioner's Court against the judges in the recent election of the third precinct of the Ninth ward, and those of the first precinct in the Fifth, for mismanaging the polls in rejecting certain negro votes.

We had the pleasure of a visit yesterday from William A. Reid, Esq., an experienced newspaper man of Macon, Georgia, who is here on a business trip, in which he is the representative of a number of the very best papers in Georgia. We trust Mr. R. will find his visit here both pleasant and profitable.

BASE BALL.

Eagles Jr. vs. Indianas.

A match game of base ball was played yesterday between the Eagles Jr., of this city, and the Indianas, of Jeffersonville. The Eagles Jr. came off victorious by a score of 55 to 39. This decides the series between these clubs, the Eagles Jr. having won two games and the Indianas one. Some parts of the game were very interesting, and toward the close it was very exciting. The prettiest play of the game was made by Caldwell, of the Eagles Jr., he taking a long fly in center field on the full run. Another very pretty play was made by Lyons, of the same club, in the ninth inning, and at a very critical point of the game. He also took a long fly in right field on the run, and by a beautiful straight throw to second base succeeded in making a double play. The playing of the Eagles Jr. yesterday was the best that they have shown this season, especially their batting, and they should receive credit for it. Mr. Preissler umpired the game well, keeping the pitchers down to their work.

The Eagles Jr. play the Kents, of New Albany, some time this week—Friday, probably—and if they show as much good playing as they did yesterday there will be little doubt as to the result.

Below we give the score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	T.
Indianas	4	4	10	3	3	5	4	1	0	39
Eagles, Jr.	4	3	13	2	5	5	8	15	2	55

AN IMPOSTER'S TRICKS.

The Misfortune of Having a Good Name.

A man giving his name as G. W. Anderson was up before the City Court yesterday morning on several charges, the nature of which were to the effect that he had gone to a house of ill-fame on West street, and there represented himself as one William Harding, clerk at the Nashville depot. On the strength of this representation Anderson succeeded in running up a bill to the amount of twelve dollars, which he said would be paid whenever sent to the office at the depot. Mr. William Harding, who is a clerk at the Nashville depot and a perfect gentleman, was greatly astonished, a short time ago, at receiving a bill for $12 for sundries, of which he knew nothing. By calling on the parties sending the bill, Mr. Harding ascertained the true condition of affairs, and, naturally feeling indignant at having his name used in this disreputable manner, he went to work to ferret out the villifier who was thus "stealing his good name." His efforts were met with success, and G. W. Anderson identified as the party who had been contracting bills under the assumed name of Harding. Owing to the charges being improperly drawn, and certain technicalities of the law which were taken advantage of, the prisoner was not convicted, but was put under $800 bonds to keep the peace.

Serious Accident.

At about 10 o'clock yesterday morning quite a serious accident happened on the Portland landing, by which a young man, named Freeman McKinney, was badly hurt. He was driving a couple of horses attached to one of those heavy packet wagons running between New Albany and this city, and while coming up the hill from the ferryboat, the wheels on one side glided into a rut, causing the wagon to upset, throwing McKinney out and crushing him beneath the bed. He was quickly relieved from this painful situation and carried into the ferry dock house where every attention was given him, after which he was taken to his home in New Albany. Some months since James McKinney, father of Freeman, met with a similar accident with the same kind of wagon at the Mail-line wharf in this city, by which both his legs were broken, and after a long siege of suffering he died at his residence in New Albany.

The Sunstrokes of Yesterday.

John Bartlett, colored, while laboring yesterday afternoon at a lumber yard on Hancock street, between Franklin and the creek, was sunstruck, from the effects of which he almost immediately expired. The Coroner held an inquest, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

The Coroner was again called upon late in the evening to hold an inquest on the body of Jacob Huber, a laborer at Stoll's brewery, on Market street. Huber is a German, aged forty years, and a hard drinking man. The jury returned a verdict that "from the evidence the jury believes that drinking to excess and sunstroke were the cause of his death.

The Fire Yesterday.

Quite an excitement was created on the streets about noon yesterday, occasioned by an alarm of fire, and the hurrying through the streets of steamers, hose carts, and hook-and-ladder companies. The fire was caused by a defective flue at the private residence of Dr. Schrader, No. 283 First street. The roof of the building had caught fire and was getting under headway for a serious conflagration, when the prompt arrival of the fire department soon brought the fiery element under subjection. With the exception of small damage to the roof, no losses were sustained, and the entire loss would probably be covered by $50.

The Funeral of Gilmore.

A gentleman from Lexington reports the funeral of Mr. Gilmore, who was the first victim of the Frankfort riot, to have been attended yesterday morning by a large concourse of people. The procession was a mile in length. Dr. Lance, of Frankfort, conducted the services, Mr. Gilmore having been a member of the Episcopal Church in Lexington. The regret in Lexington was universal, as he was as much a favorite there as in Frankfort.

Died of His Injuries.

Aaron Nunnebly, the fireman on a train, who was hurt some days since by an accident on the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville railroad, and afterward brought to this city, died at the residence of his brother-in-law, on Thirteenth street, near Maple, yesterday morning.

Hop at Paroquet.

Quite a number of ladies and gentlemen go to Paroquet Springs to-day for the purpose of attending the hop to come off there to-night. It will be a delightful and enjoyable affair.

Owensboro Races.

The races at Owensboro this season will commence October 3d, and liberal purses will be offered for both runners and trotters.

CITY BUSINESS.

Be Your Own Landlord.

Your pocket money added to your present rent would meet the easy terms given on those nice houses on Jacob street.

HANSBROUGH & PRIEST.

A MUSICAL FEAST.

The Concert of the Orpheus Society at Floral Park Last Night.

The Orpheus concert at Floral Park last evening passed off to the enjoyment of all who attended, and to the extreme satisfaction of those immediately interested. The park presented additional attractions, the illumination being unusually brilliant and beautiful. The quality of the visitors assembled was unexceptional. It may be superfluous to say that there was not a single unpleasant occurrence. Seats had been provided around the stand, where the nature of the ground makes a sort of amphitheater, and perhaps five or six hundred ladies and gentlemen had availed themselves of them. The music was audible to many a concealed seat, and pleasant retreats beyond the assembly itself. Many were scattered throughout the grounds, promenading or enjoying the delicacies of the saloon. Many prominent citizens and their families, including some of the most accomplished women of Louisville, were present; indeed, the better part of the fashionable assembly was German.

The band of the occasion was the Great Western, certainly equal to any similar combination in the city. The music was under the leadership of Professor Zoeller. The first two pieces of the programme, Fest Marsch and Overture to Martha are well known and met naturally with a kind reception. The Hymn to the Creator is peculiarly German, and was rendered very impressively. The selection from Bohemian Girl was sung by Dr. Hopfauf, a practicing physician of Louisville, who is accounted by those familiar with his efforts as a very remarkable basso soloist. His musical education in Europe was very thorough, and his voice is always heard with pleasure by his many admirers. His effort last evening left a pleasant impression on those present. The popular waltz, On the Beautiful Rhine, was well received as ever. Night Wandering, by Abt, was beautifully rendered by the Orpheus, but it was remarked that the piece was much better adapted to hall music. The seventh piece of the evening was perhaps the most remarkable. If it be followed understandingly the music is deep, and touches one by scenes that its tones must bring before him. It represents the Landwehr, or German reserves, when called into the field. The reveille, the advance to battle, the shock of arms, the different tones of lament of the dying, the tearful widow at home, and all is given so tenderly and faithfully that the merest imitation of the piece affords the hearer a musical gratification rarely experienced. Some of those who heard it last evening may have remarked that the report of the gun was not given during the piece, and certainly much effect was lost. It is to be hoped that the society will give the public an opportunity of hearing this again. Post and Paesant was, as all the pieces, acceptably rendered, but is becoming rather familiar for such an occasion. On the Beautiful Blue Danube has of late, very naturally, become a favorite, and whether sung by the passionate voice of the woman to whom it lends tenderness again, or by an effective band, the impression of delight is the same. From the maiden, in whose blue eyes are dreams, to the man of the world, but susceptible of the beautiful, this piece is a favorite. It has won the hearts of nations, and made patriots of faltering men. There is a tenderness, a dreaminess, a sweetness of echo, a rippling of notes, and finally a certain sadness about the piece that is felt by all. Let the Americans pay this much homage to the nationality of which they were guests last night; and let them be as proud to have their hearts swell under the same music as to worship the same God. The selection that followed this was also one of the remarkable pieces of the evening. The history of it, too, is of interest, it having been selected at the last *Saengerbund* festival, to be sung by the United societies of America. The orchestra and Orpheus gave it last evening impressively, and all who were attentive must have felt the depth of German music, and to what a grand and sacred use a German heart has put it. It is the Germans that have made the great prayers in music. The whole was concluded by a potpourri of national airs. It is becoming quite popular with the Germans to conclude with these national airs. It is a sort of thanks giving. The Echo Song was well rendered, but not after the usual manner, which is more effective; a quartette is generally required to respond at a distance.

WEST END ENTERPRISE.

What the People are Doing Down at Twenty-sixth and the Avenue.

The Market-house Enterprise, on Portland avenue, at Twenty-sixth street, is progressing finely, and in a manner to exceed the most sanguine expectations of those who have this improvement most at heart. During the past six days over one hundred shares of the stock were taken, and, from the disposition at present manifested by property-owners in the West End, the entire stock will be subscribed for in a very short time. This is in keeping with similar enterprises throughout the city, there being at present no less than three buildings of the same kind under way. This company, in addition to a market-house, with town hall, etc., under the same roof, propose building from seventy-five to one hundred dwelling-houses for their own members, and to give industrious men of limited means an opportunity of acquiring a home by simply paying their rent and a small interest on the cost of the building until paid for. It is through the formation of companies like this that the city will be made rapidly to increase in population and wealth, and attain the commercial importance which location and natural advantages entitle it to. The energy recently displayed by property-owners in the West End indicates a progressive spirit—a "new departure" policy, which it would be well for those living in other localities to imitate.

A Bull in a Music Store.

A drove of Texas long-horns were going up Main street yesterday, when a blockade occurred and they made a dash. Such a scrambling for up stairs has not been known among the Main-street clerks for many a day. The beasts, fresh from the ranches, were no respecters of private premises, and rushed in every direction and into every wide-open door. One old patriarch of a fellow managed to get his horns between the door-facings, and dashed pell-mell into Tripp's music store. He found himself sole possessor of the establishment, and going for a bunch of banjos put his foot through one, his nose into another, and lifting a $40 guitar upon one of his horns, turned round and made for the street, scattering fiddles and fifes and flutes and flageletts as he went. Guiding himself as safely out the door as he had guided himself in, he took the middle of Main street, and with his horns hung with instruments, looked like a run-mad orchestra going to the fair. After awhile the doors of the Main street merchants were thrown open again and the timorous clerks ventured down stairs to business.

THE COURTS.

Louisville City Court.

[*Col. Charles A. Gill, Judge pro tem.*]

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 9.—John McElroy, Thomas O'Connell, Jerry Dwyer, John W. Hamilton, Clara Montgomery, drunkenness and disorderly conduct; find $5 each. Annie Hopkins and Maggie Barthow, same; fined $20 each and held in $600 bond for twelve months. James McMann and John Kelleker, same; fined $15 each. Geo. Love, same; fined $20. Maggie Emlieser, Dan Hill, Geo. Lowry, and James H. Buckney, same; discharged.

Francis Phillips, disorderly conduct; dismissed at fees and cost.

John Hall, felon; discharged.

Michael Finnegan, assault and battery on Lillie Williams; continued two days and required to give bond in the sum of $1,000 to appear.

Ed. Goldstein, charged with being a suspected felon; held in $1,000 bond for one year.

Geo. Smith, vagrancy; discharged.

Geo. Dwyer, cutting John Bullen; held in $100 bond to keep the peace for twelve months.

Peter Goldsmith, ordinance warrant; fined $100.

Charles Dickinson, wounding John Caruthers with a brickbat; continued until to-morrow.

Peter Thompson, false swearing; continued until to-morrow.

Albert Campbell, maliciously wounding Frank Fast; continued two days.

Geo. Anderson, suspected felon; required to give $800 bond to be of good behavior for twelve months.

Geo. Goeper, assault and battery on Margaret Troutner; continued until to-morrow.

John Brennan, stealing $10 from Timothy Hunter; discharged.

Albert Nutfield, stealing horse and wagon from Geo. Long; continued until Friday.

John Carrick, obtaining $5 from Mary O'Brien under false pretenses; dismissed.

Arrivals at Grayson Springs, Aug. 8.

Jordan Giles and family, Thos. L. Barret and family, Capt. W. C. Hite and family, S. S. Meddis and family, W. B. Haldeman, Andrew Graham and family, Miss Graham, and Mr. S. S. Hamilton and family, Louisville.

L. McKay and family, Bloomfield.

L. Straus, Ned Kaufman, and Mose Nahm, Louisville.

Gen. Quarles, Clarksville, Tenn.

Scott Gallager, John Phelps and family, Miss Mary K. Phelps, and Ashton Phelps, New Orleans.

Col. Alf. Allen, Wm. Sinton, Miss Kate Sinton and J. W. Owen, Louisville.

C. Boon, Kentucky.

J. C. Bethel, Louisville.

J. Rogers, Geo. Cubbage and R. D. Murray, Kentucky.

H. Clay Wilkinson, Evansville.

Thos. B. Sinton and J. C. Herndon, Louisville.

M. H. Marnott and R. D. Murray, Elizabethtown.

Mrs. Hiram Smith, Miss Smith, J. Noyes, D. M. Dowd, George Jonas, W. Scott Glore and J. C. Buck, Louisville.

Col. Thos. J. Foster and lady and Miss Foster, Lebanon, Ky.

James Foster, Alabama.

Wm. Phelps, Ben. Spaulding, Mrs. Spaulding and Miss Carrie Bell, Louisville.

Hon. C. G. Wintersmith, Elizabethtown.

☞ A case of economy occurred in Lowell last week. A child of a few days old dying, the father, acting as his own undertaker, preserved the remains in a tin dipper full of alcohol, instead of reporting the case, as he should have done. In this way the eccentric parent got himself in trouble with the police. He told them that he had placed the child "in a metallic coffin," which sarcophagus turns out to have been the dipper aforesaid. Now it appears he was waiting for the mother of the child to die, as she has since done, in order that both might be buried together.

☞ A man employed in the trowel works in Duxbury had a small piece of steel thrown into his eye about a year ago. A number of operations were subsequently performed to remove it, but without success, and, as a last resort to be rid of the incessant pain, he had his eye wholly taken out. Even then he experienced no relief, and gradually failing in health till Sunday he died.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

THE Adams Express has our thanks for Eastern papers delivered promptly in advance of the mails.

IN THE City Court the case of Peter Thompson, colored, for false swearing at the polls, was continued over until to-day.

MRS. GUMBERT, who for some days has been confined in jail on the charge of receiving stolen goods, was bailed out yesterday.

ON SUNDAY NEXT will be performed the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of a house for the children of St. Xavier's Institute.

ONLY ONE case, and that for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, at the jail last night. The fines imposed by the City Court are having a beneficial effect.

JENNIE PAGE and Annie Thomas, both colored, were incarcerated at station No. 2 yesterday afternoon, upon the charge of false swearing in the City Court.

AN EDITORIAL EXCURSION party from Tennessee will arrive in the city to-morrow night, and stop at the Louisville Hotel. They are en route North and East.

THE following exhibits the various degrees of the thermometer at Cook & Sloss', yesterday: 7 A. M., 74 deg.; 10 A. M., 80 deg.; 12 M., 86 deg.; 2 P. M., 88 deg.; 4 P. M., 89 deg.; 6 P. M., 88 deg.

CLARA MONTGOMERY, feeling funny on Tuesday evening last, snatched a hat from a man's head and tried to run away with it. For this offense Clara was yesterday up before the City Court. She was sent to the Work-house.

TWO COLORED females were yesterday before the City Court on the charge of raising a disturbance at an ice-cream saloon on Preston street. They were fined $20 apiece, and each placed under $600 bonds to keep the peace.

A DIFFICULTY, originating in politics, occurred in a lager-beer garden last night, between two Germans. The one enforced his argument by flexing his arm in the direction of the other's countenance, causing the claret to flow freely.

FLORAL PARK, bedecked as it was with Chinese lanterns, lights, &c., presented a most enchanting view last night. It was, indeed, like fairy-land. The large crowd of ladies and gentlemen present seemed to enjoy themselves greatly.

JOHN CARY was up before the City Court, charged with obtaining money under false pretense. It being demonstrated to the court that John's remissness resulted solely from intoxication, and that there was no intention of fraud, he was discharged.

POLICE OFFICER RAY, of the Second district, yesterday arrested Thos. Robinson and Elijah Anderson, at the instigation of George Schell, who charges them with stealing $15 in money from him. After a short confinement in the station-house the prisoners were released on bail.

A NUMBER of persons start from here to-day for Grayson Springs, to be in ample time for the great fancy ball on Friday night. The through train that leaves here at 12:15 o'clock to-morrow will be crowded with as gay and brilliant a party of ladies and gentlemen as ever started from Louisville.

YESTERDAY, Col. Gill, acting Judge of the City Court, in the absence of Judge Price, to secure perfect order in court, fined away so vigorously and promiscuously that it was uncomfortable to be in the room. The original fine of three dollars was in some instances repeated, where remonstrance was made.

CAPT. RAY, formerly of the Eighth Ohio infantry regiment, has opened an office on Third street, beyond Walnut, for the final settlement of the Freedmen's Bureau claims. Gen. Runkle, formerly chief of the bureau, was in the city yesterday stopping at the Galt House. In the evening he left for Covington.

JOHN BRENNING was up before the City Court yesterday morning, charged with having stolen $10 from a man by the name of Hunter. Hunter was placed upon the witness-stand, and his evidence bore upon its face so strongly the marks of improbability that the Judge dismissed the case and discharged the prisoner.

THE horse attached to Dr. Leachman's buggy took fright at the corner of Eighteenth and Broadway yesterday afternoon, and ran up the street at fearful speed. A small negro boy, whose duty it was to watch the horse, was thrown out at Fourteenth street and badly hurt. The buggy was afterwards wrecked.

SOME TALL swearing was done yesterday at the City Court among the colored fraternity, in the case of the Commonwealth against Charles Dickenson, for assault with intent to kill on the person of John Cruthers. Two witnesses on each side were examined, and they flatly contradicted each other. "Continued over one day."

A DIFFICULTY occurred on the levee yesterday evening, in which a negro was the center of attraction. He finally commenced to beat a retreat, followed by a white adversary. When the negro was in front of the Volksblatt office his pursuer threw after him a bowlder, which was intercepted by an iron post. A knot of men having been in the range of the white man's projectile, thought it worth their while to pursue him, but the white man escaped, and the negro was seen no more.

THE trial of Policeman O'Connel, on the charge of having knocked down and beaten a boy, on the night of the 10th inst., in front of the show on Fourth and Chestnut, before Judge Gill, yesterday afternoon, excited some interest among those present. The witnesses contradicted each other in every particular, and the physicians gave learned reasons in opposite speculations as to what caused the wounds on the boy's head. Gen. Jackson defended and Maj. Kinney prosecuted. The jury, after a stormy session, which threated to be very serious for a while, returned with an adverse verdict, and the accused was fined $50. The testimony was quite conflicting, and O'Connel has been granted a new trial.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

Dr. Weiss yesterday sold his drug store to Rev. R. C. Flower and J. M. Nicholson for $3,700.

The car-works have just closed another contract with the Ohio and Mississippi Railway for 250 freight cars.

David Cox was buried in Chestnut Grove Cemetery yesterday afternoon. Dr. N. Field preached the funeral sermon.

The grand jury yesterday finished the investigation of the Matilda Blum case, charged with infanticide, and failed to indict the defendant.

James M. Weddle, late of the United States Government department, has accepted a position as engineer on the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis railroad.

All the school bonds recently issued by Port Fulton have been disposed of at par, thus indicating an unusually healthy condition in the finances of our little neighbor.

Jacob G. Wooley, engineer elect of the steam fire engine, qualified Tuesday before Reuben Dailey, Notary Public, and is now ready to enter upon the performance of his duties.

Charles Lawrence, who stole the dollar at the European Circus about two weeks ago, was Tuesday convicted of larceny and sentenced to three years in the State penitentiary by Judge Dunham, of the Criminal Court.

It will be seen, by reference to our advertising columns, that the Board of Prison Directors of the State Prison South, have advertised to let all the convicts of the prison by September 5, the contractors agreeing to give up their present contracts, under conditions mentioned in the advertisement.

An now comes a sensation from Sellersburg. A man named Burns, a laborer on the Jeffersonville railroad, a section hand, some time ago lost his wife. Before she expired, the dying wife expressed a determination to haunt Burns if he married again. Burns, however, ventured to marry again, and the consequence is, so goes the story, that while passing through the woods, near Sellersburg, a few days since, he was fired at by an unseen personage, and then was followed up and beaten most unmercifully by unseen hands, and Burns really believes he is being punished by his deceased wife for his truancy.

On Tuesday morning Judge Dunham, sitting on the criminal bench of this county, gave a decision on the provoke law, which is of some interest and importance, considering how frequent provoke suits have been of late. The decision was given in the case of the State vs. Chris. Wacker, Jr., charged with provoking an assault from Rudolph Zaun, appealed from the decision of Justice J. M. Moore, in which the defendant was fined one cent and costs. The complainant charged that the defendant did commit a provoke by pelting the sheep of Zaun and unhinging a gate of said Zaun. Judge Dunham dismissed the suit, deciding that a person could not commit a provoke unless the defendant, to swear the prosecuting witness, that he can immediately strike the defendant in retaliation for the insult offered.

COUNCIL

convened in regular session Tuesday evening. Present, Mayor Sparks and all the members of the Council except Holland and Poindexter.

The ordinance fixing the levy for 1871 was taken up.

Mr. Burk moved to amend the ordinance presented at last meeting, and fix the levy as follows: general tax fund 60 cents; sinking fund 45 cents; interest fund 30 cents; special school fund 15 cents; total $1 50; poll tax 50 cents per poll.

Mr. Baker moved the adoption of the report presented at last meeting, making the total of the levy $1 90, only but so amending it so as to take 15 cents off the general fund and placed on the special school fund.

Mr. Northcott moved to make the total levy $1 70.

The discussion over the financial affairs of the city continued for an hour, during which time nearly every member of the Council spoke on the subject, and numerous amendments were made, until finally all the amendments were withdrawn and the different funds of taxation were taken up, *seriatim*, and fixed as follows: General purposes, 60 cents; sinking fund, 45 cents; interest fund, 30 cents sinking funds on the school bonds, 5 cents; interest on school-house bonds, 10 cents; special school, 15 cents; total, $1 65; poll tax, 50 cents.

Sundry storekeepers on Spring street asked that the gutters on the east side of Spring street, between Chestnut and New Market streets, be so altered as to afford a better drainage. Referred.

Sundry citizens of Gibsonville asked that a well be dug in that part of Jeffersonville. Referred.

A. J. Howard, City Treasurer, reported receipts from May 10th to July 15th, to be $19,047, and disbursements during the same time to the amount of $10,581 21.

The City Attorney and Board of School Trustees reported, in reference to the proposition of the German-English School Association, that the city way in which the city could legally take possession of the property of the association would be by permitting the property to be sold for the street improvements now against it, the city being the purchaser. Further action in the matter was postponed until the next regular meeting.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

The best baking powder known is Craig's. Sold by May & Dudley.

☞ The City Attorney of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, has decided that property owned by turner societies, musical associations, etc., is not exempt from taxes, as it is not used for religious, benevolent, scientific or literary purposes.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

Comparative Vote of 1868 and 1871.

The following table shows the comparative vote for President and Governor in 1868 and the vote for Governor in 1871 as far as received:

Counties.	1868. Governor. Stevenson	Baker	1868. President. Seymour	Grant	1871. Governor. Leslie	Harlan
Adair	698	160	656	261	....	....
Allen	652	59	642	271	....	....
Anderson	745	58	803	116	916	411
Ballard	1469	65	1345	106	....	....
Barren	1629	117	1465	390	....	....
Bath	1072	352	1035	497	....	....
Boone	1285	130	1503	256	....	....
Bourbon	1339	104	1372	184	1861	1588
Boyd	654	389	513	434	....	....
Boyle	862	90	913	154	....	....
Bracken	847	129	1210	507	....	....
Breathitt	....	..	440	223	....	....
Breckinride	1445	178	1160	408	1237	1150
Bullitt	821	15	972	45	808	800
Butler	470	540	469	569	....	....
Caldwell	744	96	822	300	....	....
Calloway	1275	40	1090	89	....	....
Campbell	2026	1009	1894	1701	....	....
Carroll	777	28	984	94	....	....
Carter	....	..	580	942	....	....
Casey	529	121	461	207	....	....
Christian	1501	318	1456	484	2249	2438
Clark	927	111	1075	287	....	....
Clay	487	517	445	681	....	....
Clinton	312	118	290	155	....	....
Crittenden	665	418	693	533	....	....
Cumberl'nd	590	44	586	108	....	....
Daviess	2475	60	2415	218	....	....
Edmonson	301	44	345	155	....	....
Estill	695	680	641	650	....	....
Fayette	1749	358	2016	576	....	....
Fleming	1268	798	1178	855	....	....
Floyd	759	137	468	112	....	....
Franklin	1405	183	1390	274	1701	1144
Fulton	849	1	749	6	....	....
Gallatin	439	32	571	100	....	....
Garrard	982	297	807	384	....	....
Grant	954	455	932	573	....	....
Graves	1834	296	1830	446	1956	578
Grayson	672	101	816	416	908	702
Green	694	61	576	147	....	....
Greenup	753	774	556	742	....	....
Hancock	691	16	719	105	750	324
Hardin	1711	104	1722	200	1420	1001
Harlan	113	452	96	476	....	....
Harrison	1404	193	1508	458	1615	1083
Hart	1288	90	1201	242	....	....
Henderson	1511	36	1807	88	....	....
Henry	1736	54	1402	157	....	....
Hickman	1047	22	987	41	....	....
Hopkins	1130	122	1286	340	....	....
Jackson	113	433	111	502	....	....
Jefferson	10303	487	11072	1481	....	....
Jessamine	784	149	745	179	....	....
Johnson	367	535	274	531	....	....
Josh Bell	87	346	93	339	....	....
Kenton	2625	1074	2732	1658	....	....
Knox	337	656	309	820	....	....
Larue	701	45	757	113	774	367
Laurel	382	638	474	714	....	....
Lawrence	789	308	633	368	....	....
Letcher	284	260	279	271	....	....
Lewis	856	896	799	983	....	....
Lincoln	1464	23	1043	116	....	....
Livingston	802	15	810	76	....	....
Logan	1904	130	1910	307	1883	1451
Lyon	449	26	484	61	....	....
Madison	1306	337	1650	819	....	....
Magoffin	322	277	233	247	....	....
Marion	1553	107	1460	206	1176	921
Marshall	989	76	970	117	....	....
Mason	1856	404	1862	631	....	....
McCracken	1323	146	1146	241	....	....
McLean	729	56	731	150	....	....
Meade	1113	15	1099	50	....	....
Mercer	1415	266	1164	326	....	....
Metcalfe	573	49	474	206	....	....
Monroe	358	293	431	556	....	....
Montg'm'ry	841	88	872	136	....	....
Morgan	879	222	719	201	....	....
Muhlenbu'g	947	494	864	490	....	....
Nelson	1511	5	1585	21	....	....
Nicholas	974	252	998	315	....	....
Ohio	1190	234	1208	583	1379	1194
Oldham	920	50	2198	82	789	338
Owen	2248	17	894	53	....	....
Owsley	113	526	251	657	....	....
Pendleton	1176	631	1210	759	969	700
Perry	187	347	195	347	....	....
Pike	599	234	438	219	....	....
Powell	257	178	203	134	....	....
Pulaski	944	1153	1200	1571	....	....
Robertson	485	89	619	213	....	....
Rockcastle	580	384	611	516	....	....
Rowan	180	282	167	254	....	....
Russell	541	163	423	222	....	....
Scott	1383	42	1503	168	1536	1257
Shelby	1602	60	1751	89	....	....
Simpson	916	17	805	90	1139	547
Spencer	864	3	793	14	587	212
Taylor	600	8	641	44	629	435
Todd	1040	69	1199	108	1163	1066
Trigg	1226	42	947	128	....	....
Trimble	884	8	870	33	841	34
Union	1498	56	1558	180	....	....
Warren	1935	50	1811	320	....	....
Washingt'n	948	273	1037	399	....	....
Wayne	597	111	952	412	....	....
Webster	844	91	1037	201	....	....
Whitley	219	699	281	940	....	....
Wolfe	336	155	346	180	....	....
Woodford	898	28	969	71	1257	1036
Total	114412	35734	115889	39566	....	....

ADDITIONAL COUNTY RETURNS.

Ohio County—Official.

Leslie 1379, Harlan 1194, Carlisle 1355, Thomas 1125, Rodman 1357, Brown 1123, Smith 1357, Krippenstapel 1123, Tate 1357, Fry 1123, Henderson 1357, Pratt 1123, Grant 1357, McClary 1123. For Representative—J. S. Taylor (Dem.) 1322, J. W. Meader (Rep.) 1186, John P. Rowe (Indp.) 86.

Grayson County—Official.

Leslie 908, Harlan 702, Carlisle 872, Thomas 601, Rodman 871, Brown 588, Smith 859, Krippenstaple 588, Tate 860, Fry 588, Grant 860, McClary 588, Henderson 860, Pratt 588. For Representative—J. M. White (Dem.) 845, P. S. Bruner (Rep.) 705.

Hardin County—Official.

Leslie, 1,520; Harlan, 1,001. For Representative—J. S. Nall (Dem.), 1,417; C. W. Quiggins (Rep.), 1,067.

Todd County—Official.

Leslie, 1,163; Harlan, 1,066. Senate—Frazer, (Dem.), 1,160; Blakey, (Rep.), 1,035. Representative—Reeves, (Dem.), 1,089; Cole, (Ind.), 946.

Larue County—Official.

Leslie, 774; Harlan, 367; Carlisle, 784; Thomas, 284; Rodman, 729; Brown, 276; Smith, 729; Krippenstapel, 274; Tate, 729; Fry, 277; Henderson, 730; Pratt, 274; Grant, 727; McClary, 274. Representative—Sanders, Democrat, 518; Upton, Democrat, 397; Brown, Radical, 295.

Graves County—Official.

Leslie, 1,956; Harlan, 578. Senate—H. S. Hall (Dem.), 1,396; W. C. Clark (Dem.), 1,096. Lower House—T. J. Jones (Dem.), 1,144; J. H. Neal (Dem.), 885; W. H. Miller (Rad.), 574.

Taylor County—Official.

Leslie, 629; Harlan, 435; majority for Leslie, 194. For Representative—Johnson, 596; Allen, 430; majority for Johnson, 166.

Reported majority for Allen in Green, 16; electing Johnson in the two counties by 151 majority.

Trimble County—Official.

Leslie 841; Harlan 34; Carlisle 840; Thomas 27; Rodman 844; Brown 28; Smith 843; Krippenstapel 23; Tate 842; Fry 23; Henderson 843; Pratt 23; Grant 838; McClary 23. Representatives: Sanders 525; Connell 200; Cull 100.

Woodford County—Official.

Leslie, 1,259; Harlan, 1,036; Carlisle, 1,265; Thomas, 1,019; Rodman, 1,256; Brown, 1,020; Tate, 1,269; Fry, 1,018; Smith, 1,266; Krippenstaple, 1,017; Henderson, 1,266; Pratt, 1,019; Grant, 1,267; McClary, 1,017. For Representative—Blackbuns (Dem.), 1,192; Hoskins (Rep.), 1,085.

Spencer County—Official.

Leslie, 587; Harlan, 212. Carlisle, 582; Thomas, 205. Rodman, 580; Brown, 204. Smith, 580; Krippenstapel, 205. Tate, 580; Fry, 204. Henderson, 580; Pratt, 204. Grant, 580; McClary, 204. Legislature—W. B. M. Brooks, Dem., 475; W. Carpenter, Ind., 153.

On Green River.

BOWLING GREEN, August 9.—Allen county gives Gatewood 217 Democratic majority and Leslie some 20 or 30 more. Warren has gone Democratic by some 435, thereby making Gatewood's majority in the Senatorial district some 650, with Leslie's majority in said district nearly or quite 700. The Radicals claimed Allen county. U.

Hopkins County.

MADISONVILLE, August 8.—Democratic majority in Hopkins 813—a gain of 140 over last August election. J. L. B.

Casey County.

LIBERTY, August 8.—An exact official vote of the county cannot be given you this morning, but it is safe to say that the Democratic ticket has won by at least 175 majority. G. W. S.

Trigg County.

CADIZ, August 8.—The following is the vote at the close of the polls at Cadiz: Leslie, 350; Harlan, 260. The balance of the State ticket about the same. For Senate, Kelly, 267; Holt, 91; Speceland (Rad.), 251. For Representative—McKenzie (Bourbon Democrat), 286; Larkins (Independent Democrat), 285. B.

Cumberland County.

BURKSVILLE, Aug. 7.—The election went off quiet in this county. The Democrats have gained in this canvass. Leslie's majority will not be less than 50. The county heretofore having gone Radical, we feel that we have achieved quite a triumph. O. M. A.

Nelson County.

FAIRFIELD, Aug. 7.—The following is the vote at this place: P. H. Leslie, 100; J. M. Harlan, 58; J. G. Carlisle, 98; G. M. Thomas, 47; John Rodman, 96; Wm. Brown, 47; D. H. Smith, 96; Krippenstapel, 47; J. W. Tate, 96; S. S. Fry, 47; H. A. M. Henderson, 96; W. M. Pratt, 48; J. A. Grant, 96; J. K. McClary, 47. Legislature—W. N. Beckham, 103. County Clerk—Robert Murphy, 92; J. D. Elliott, 65. For Constable—M. C. Ward, 117. Harlan's majority at Bloomfield is 20. T. P. B.

Grant County.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Aug. 8.—I send you as soon as could be ascertained the result of the election in this county. Leslie and the whole Democratic State ticket have a majority of 368. Democratic Representative and Senator. J. T. McC.

Madison County.

The election passed off quietly in this county. Democracy is still invincible here. About four thousand votes were polled, and the Radicals were better organized and made a stronger effort than ever before. Yet, under the leadership of our proud Representative, who, without seeking the nomination, was unanimously selected as the Democratic candidate for the Legislature, we have achieved a glorious victory. Col. McCreary's majority over W. C. Montgomery, Radical candidate in this county, is 266. The majority for the State Democratic ticket is 246. Radicalism has got a foothold in almost every county adjoining Madison, but it will never gain a victory here.

Shelby County.

Shelbyville gave the Radical ticket 48 majority. Wheat's majority last year was 51.

The following Democratic majorities are reported:

Christiansburg, 130; Jacksonville, 73; Doaks, 83; Simpsonsville, 86; Clayvillage, 141; Jones, 40; Harrisonsville, 6; Hardinsville, 60.

Scott County.

The vote as to whether Scott county should tax herself $300,000 in bonds for the Frankfort, Paris and Big Sandy railroad resulted in a majority of about 250 in favor of the tax. The following were reported majorities in favor of the tax: Newtown, 47; Georgetown, 640; Stamping Ground, 220; White Sulphur, 48. The following were reported majorities against the tax: Turkeyfoot, 195; Lyttles' Fork, 200; Big Eagle, 29; Oxford, 54.

Boyle County.

Boyle county gave Leslie 88 majority, and Hoskins (Dem.), for Represenative, 184.

Garrard County.

Garrard county has gone Radical by from 5 to 17 majority.

Rockcastle County.

Rockcastle county, Democratic majority 6.

Laurel County.

Laurel county, Republican majority 140.

Lincoln County.

Lincoln county gives 400 or 500 Democratic majority.

Miscellaneous.

The following returns are official, but show only the vote for Governor:

	Leslie.	Harlan.
Breckinridge	1,237	1,150
Christian	2,249	2,438
Logan	1,883	1,451
Scott	1,536	1,257
Bourbon	1,861	1,588

CITY FEATURES.

Presents! Presents!

The following is a partial list of presents distributed to purchasers at the Milton Gold Store, 72 Fourth street, yesterday: 3 individual silver sets, 3 silver ice pitchers, 7 Marseilles quilts, 12 largest size wax dolls, 3 silver casters, 3 silver watches, 2 two-hundred-picture albums, 3 silver ladies, 2 hat-racks, 9 pairs Bohemian vases, and many other handsome presents too numerous to mention. A present accompanies every purchase made at this store.

☞ "During last week, J. G. Berger has tested twice, in the presence of the proper authorities, his new apparatus for emptying privy vaults, and it has proved, beyond any dispute, that this apparatus is all that is claimed for it. In a few minutes two of the largest tuns were filled in an entirely odorless way. Moreover, the apparatus has this decided advantage, that it can be brought into operation in *day-time*, without the least inconvenience to the neighborhood."

Universal Exposition, 68 Fourth St.

One hundred dozen towels, $1 per dozen; 100 dozen British socks; $2 75 per dozen; 500 dozen napkins, 65 cents to $2 50 per dozen. Large traveling baskets and Morocco bags, fine Irish linens, French corsets, ribbons, kid gloves. The trade and people supplied with above at lowest New York jobbing rates.

☞ Will. S. Hays, the well-known composer and music dealer, is just now in receipt of his fall stock of select music and musical instruments.

☞ Rubber jewelry, Universal Exposition.

Cottage on Leased Ground at Auction,

on Walnut street, between Ninth and Tenth, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, on the premises. Buckel & Shaffer.

☞ French gilt jewelry, Universal Exposition.

☞ Contagious diseases and disreputable persons are not admitted to the Turkish Baths of the Novelty Cure, 172 Fourth street.

☞ Jet jewelry, Universal Exposition.

Brides and Bridegrooms, Attention!

Don't think that you will be able to enjoy the full delights of a wedding-tour without one of D. O'Hare's Bridal Trunks, No. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Jet bracelets, Universal Exposition.

Truth.

The powers of Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup for children are as positive as the sunlight from heaven, and gentle and soothing as an angel's whisper.

☞ Pocket-books, Universal Exposition.

TAKE AS A PREVENTIVE.

The Reasons of its Superiority Over All Other Chill Remedies.

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure is not only an ante-periodic, but acts upon the liver also, so that in cases where persons are bilious, as indicated by sallow complexions, loss of appetite, &c., generally followed by chills and fever, or in higher latitudes or in more exposed situations by continued or intermitting fever, the use of this tonic for a few days will entirely remove these symptoms, and show evidence of its efficacy by restoring the normal clearness of the complexion, and in an increased appetite and a restored healthy action of the secretory organs. This is really the great advantage this tonic possesses over the so-called tonics now in use, the best of which are but anti-periodics, and whilst they may break the chill, they do not remove the cause of the disease, but leave the system in as bad or in a worse condition than when first taken. The use of this medicine is therefore indicated in cases where persons are exposed to miasmatic influences, and is as valuable in warding off attacks of bilious and other fevers as in curing chills and fevers. By the use of chlorine or carbolic acid in the sleeping chambers, and a proper use of Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup as indicated by the symptoms, a person may live and enjoy good health in the most malarious districts.

☞ Knives and forks, Universal Exposition.

☞ One of the curiosities of our city that all strangers should visit is D. O'Hare's great Trunk Manufactory and Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. Go and see it, by all means, whether you wish to purchase or not.

☞ Kid Gloves—Universal Exposition.

Louisville Library Concert Tickets

for sale by W. Scott Glore. Whole ticket $10, half ticket $5, quarter ticket $2 50.

☞ Toilet Soaps—Universal Exposition.

☞ If you want the best and cheapest article, go to the largest dealer, at D. O'Hare's headquarters, 142 Main street. The immense sale of trunks of his own manufacture enables him to undersell all competitors.

☞ Pocket-Knives—Universal Exposition.

Chills! Chills!

This is the season for fever and ague. Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup is a certain cure. Read certificates in another column.

☞ The Universal Exposition is No. 68 Fourth street, near Main. Go there for greatest variety and lowest prices.

☞ There is but one trunk that will stand railroad travel, and that is the celebrated Russia Zinc Trunk, manufactured and sold wholesale and retail at D. O'Hare's, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ For dyspepsia, indigestion, depression of spirits, and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark" (Calisaya Bark and Iron), made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from ever or other sickness it has no equal.

☞ The celebrated Russia zinc trunk, that bids defiance to railroad travel, is the greatest invention of the age; manufactured and sold by D. O'Hare, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure.

Breaking the chill is not curing the disease. The cause must be remedied. Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup is the only known remedy that makes a permanent cure, effectually removing the cause of the disease.

☞ Don't throw away your old trunks, but send them to D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory and have them made as good as new. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Read the Certificate of a Prominent Citizen of Forrest City, Arkansas.

FORREST CITY, ARK.

Dr. C. H. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: This is to certify that I used your Chill Tonic with success, after various other remedies failing. I had been chil ing for fourteen months regularly, never missing more than six weeks at a time.

I used quinine and other chill medicines, but obtained no satisfactory result until I tried your Wintersmith's Tonic. It has made a permanent cure. W. W. CASTEEL.

FEBRUARY 27th, 1871.

☞ The A No. XX sole leather valise, copper-riveted edge and improved steel springs, at D. O'Hare's trunk house, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

NEW ALBANY.

Mr. W. P. Swift brought to market yesterday the finest lot of peaches we ever saw.

Coal is selling in New Albany at twenty-two cents per bushel.

Gen. James A. Cravens, of Washington county, was in the city yesterday.

Petty thieves are stealing the milk-pails that are left out by the citizens up town for their morning supply of milk.

The wood market was well supplied with wood yesterday. It was selling from $4 50 to $5 50 per cord.

Jacob Auge was assessed $12 50 in Justice Monroe's Court yesterday for selling liquor to minors.

Heavy rains reported along the line of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad Tuesday evening.

Sheriff George W. Jones returned from Indianapolis yesterday morning, having taken Mrs. Isabella Edwards to the insane asylum.

Mr. Abram Stonecipher, of this city, has had sixty-two sheep destroyed by dogs within the last two days.

Seven-up Duval, who concluded he would starve before he would work on the rock pile, got tired of the starving process and went to work yesterday.

Rev. Charles M. Robertson, pastor of the First Christian Church at Waynesville, Ohio, is in the city on a visit to his relatives and friends.

Quite a number of men and boys are doing a profitable business dredging the river for coal, found in the coal barges sunk at and near the city.

The Woolen Mill Band tendered Col. Bela C. Kent a serenade Tuesday night. They were afterwards handsomely entertained by the gallant colonel.

Sheriff G. W. Jones and Deputy County Clerk Ben F. Tuley will leave for Lafayette this morning, on a visit to their friends in that city.

Our play-goers are anxiously awaiting the arrival of Tony Pastor's minstrel troupe. They will be greeted with a crowded house next Saturday night.

Cornelia Boyd, colored, was arraigned in the Police Court yesterday afternoon, charged with assaulting Sarah Ann Payton, a white woman. She paid in five and costs—$6 85.

It was Officers Hardin and Booker, and not Hooper and Booker, as we had it yesterday, that recovered the gold watch and other jewelry stolen from Mrs. George W. Penn, at the house of Captain David W. Miller, some weeks ago.

We again call attention to the cistern near the Jeffersonville railroad depot. It still remains uncovered, and is in a condition that renders it very dangerous, as children are liable to fall into it.

The following transfer of real estate was recorded yesterday: Sallie McCullough to Floyd county, undivided undivided one-sixth of south half of south half of southeast quarter, section 22, township 2, range 6, $500.

Mr. Barney McManus, an old citizen of New Albany, was buried from Holy Trinity Catholic church yesterday. His remains were escorted to the cemetery by the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society.

On next Saturday the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis railroad will be transferred to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. The transfer will be completed by the resignation of the officers and directors of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company.

Captain George M. Hipples' work-house squad numbers seven men, including "Seven-Up Duval," whom it would be hard to class as anything, excepting it would be as one of the most worthless scalawags ever in the Police Court.

The case of Augustus Matthews, charged with loitering on the street, was taken up in the Police Court yesterday, and, after hearing the evidence, was taken under advisement by the Mayor. John H. Stotsenburgh appeared for the defendant.

David Gardner, the lad that has escaped from the officers twice by swimming the river, was caught on dry land yesterday afternoon and taken before Mayor Kunkle, charged with bathing in the river in the day time. He was fined $6 75 and sent to the station-house, until his release could be procured.

Mr. Charles W. Cottom, New Albany and Jeffersonville reporter for the Louisville Commercial, made a narrow escape from being killed Tuesday night. While waiting at the head of the stairway at the bridge station for the train from Louisville, a freight train passed over the bridge so rapidly that the suction of air threw Mr. Cottom violently against the railing of the stairway, and came near precipitating him to the bottom. He escaped with a few severe bruises.

Neal Murphy, Frank McNeal, David Watts and John Thornton, all Irish, and William Sly, a negro, were found by Officers Howe and Lansford drunk and loitering on the street, Tuesday night, and placed them in the station-house. They were arraigned in the Police Court yesterday morning. Murphy and McNeal were assessed, in fines and costs, $8 70 each, and the others $10 70. The negro exhibited fifteen cents, all the money in the crowd. The party were sent to the rock pile.

J. Stutsinger, Cummingsville; L. Jones, Bowling Green, Indiana; J. P. Gwastney, Henry Fitzhue, Mauckport; J. M. Keen, Henry county, Kentucky; James Fleinor, Dayton, Ohio; J. Spalding, J., M. & I. R. R.; C. H. Farnsworth, Charles Frosty, A. P. Newkirk, J. J. Stout, Walter Thomas, Lafe Sutton, New York; C. N. Watson, Pittsburg; E. S. Wilson, Monroe county, Indiana; Phillip Zabill, Lanesville, Indiana; Edward Harbinson, S. J. Wright, C. R. Feltz, Valley City, Indiana; J. C. Denny, Vincennes, Indiana; Henry Jackson, Niles, Michigan; T. H. Alder, Cincinnati; J. W. Hahn, Philadelphia, were registered at the DePauw House yesterday.

Mr. Truman McKinney, eldest son of the late James McKinney, met with a severe accident yesterday morning. Mr. McKinney was on his way to Louisville with a wagon ladened with hogsheads of empty bottles, from the glass-works. While ascending the ferry hill on the Kentucky side, his wagon upset, and one of the wheels struck his right shoulder, dislocating it and severely bruising him. He was taken aboard of the ferryboat, and from thence to Capt. Erwin's residence, in an insensible condition. After being restored to consciousness, and his injuries properly attended to, he was taken to his home on Upper Market street. He was able to walk about last evening, and no serious results are apprehended. This family is peculiarly unfortunate; several of the family have met with more or less severe accidents, and but a short time since we chronicled the death of Mr. James McKinney, whose death was caused by having both legs crushed by the wheels of a wagon passing over them.

A DIABOLICAL CONSPIRACY.

The United States Troops and the Lexington Disturbances—The Lexington Press "Thanks God."

[From the Lexington Press, Aug. 9.]

It seems that the calling out of the United States troops on Monday was without proper authority, and, to say the least of it, impolitic. The person who went for the troops at the origin of the outbreak was a man by the name of Sam Downing, formerly acting United States Marshal at this place. When the troops marched down Main street, the United States Marshal, Wyatt, was with them. He desired the troops to halt at the Phœnix Hotel, but the officer in command determined to march down to the front. When within about fifty yards of the State Guards the United States troops were halted, and it was not before several minutes had elapsed that Lieut. Vogdes was made aware of the fact that the mob he had come to disperse was the State militia, called out by the order of the Mayor to preserve the peace. The United States officer in command told Captain Hendricks, who approached him to inquire what he was going to do, that he was going to disperse that crowd. Capt. Hendricks replied that he could not do that, as those were his company of militia out by authority. Lieut. Vogdes referred to the United States Marshal as his authority, but that official could give no satisfactory reason for calling out the regular troops. He was evidently in conspiracy with the Radical leaders of this place, who were in hopes they could bring about a collision between the State and Federal troops, so as to have a pretext for putting the State under martial law, which they so ardently desire. More especially does this appear, when it is known that the men were brought out without the knowledge of the commanding officer, Colonel Chambers. By the coolness of the militia, however, and the admirable good temper of the officers, the conspirators were foiled. What would it have mattered to the Radical conspirators that a few regular troops should be sacrificed, as they would have been if they had fired into the militia? They wanted only a few soldiers present at first, so as to have them hurt, and then they would bring on an army to occupy the State. No matter who suffered, they would have kept their own skins sound. But, thank God! the coolness of the men on both sides defeated the diabolical conspiracy. As soon as the situation was properly understood, both the militia and regulars retired to their respective quarters. The United States Marshal would have had a heavy responsibility if a collision had occurred.

☞ A venerable and no doubt insane hermit named Wm. Drill has been discovered in a wretched hut near White Cloud, Kansas, where he has been living for years on nuts, roots, and the bark of trees. He served in the Kansas Tenth during the rebellion, having quitted his hut for that purpose, but immediately returned to his old life after being mustered out. He is a native of Germantown, Ohio, and is so reduced by his deprivations that he can hardly recover.

☞ The total number of Union soldiers reported interred throughout the United States is 315,555, of which number 143,446 have never been identified.

MARRIED.

ALLAN—WELLS—At the Floyd-street Christian Church, on Wednesday morning, August 9, 1871, by Rev. W. C. Dawson, JOHN T. ALLAN and Miss LAURA M. WELLS, all of this city. No cards.

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

BY S. T. MOORE & CO.,

Corner Fourth and Main.

Good new and second-hand Furniture, new and second-hand Carpets, Oil-cloth, Platedware, etc.; also, lot of Pawnbroker's Goods, such as Watches, Revolvers, Clothing, etc.,

THIS (THURSDAY) MORNING, August 10th, at 10 o'clock.

TERMS—Cash.

BY BUCKEL & SHAFFER.

Desirable Walnut-street Cottage, on Leased Ground,

AT AUCTION.

THURSDAY, August 10th, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, on the north side of Walnut street, between Ninth and Tenth, No. 351, we will sell a desirable frame cottage of three rooms and kitchen, water-works, cellar, etc., on leased ground; lease 14 years to run.

TERMS—Cash. BUCKEL & SHAFFER, Auctioneers.

au5 SuTuWe&Th

AT AUCTION.

BY HANSBROUGH & PRIEST.

THURSDAY, August 10th, at 5 P. M., on the premises, south side Jacob street, near Jackson, we will sell two two-story metal-roof MODERN RESIDENCES, of six rooms each. Nice lot 52½ by 160 feet to 20-foot alley. This property is upon a popular resident street, and one square from both Broadway and Preston street-railways. Owner leaving for Europe, and determined to sell. A rare chance for a nice home or paying investment.

TERMS—One-fourth cash; balance in one, two and three years.

HANSBROUGH & PRIEST, Auctioneers.

au5 dts

BY WHARTON & CO.,

At private residence on Broadway, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, north side.

Superb Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Fine Piano, Elegant Carpets,

AT AUCTION,

ON THURSDAY MORNING, August 10th, at 10 o'clock, we will sell at private residence on Broadway, bet. Eleventh and Twelfth streets, north side, an elegant lot of A No. 1 Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting in part of elegant Parlor Suits, 10 pieces green rep in oiled walnut; elegant Bed-room Sets of 4 pieces, in mahogany, imitation rosewood and oiled walnut; ten rooms finely carpeted with best body Brussels, English Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets Center-tables, Hair-cloth Parlor Sets, Marble-top Washstands, Hat-racks, Hall and Stair Carpets, Marble-top Center-tables, Cane-seat Dining-room and Chamber Chairs, Fine Oil Paintings, and, in fact, everything that goes to make up a completely furnished house, of the best quality of make, and used but a short time—in fact, as good as new. The especial attention of the ladies and housekeepers is called to this sale, as it is seldom that such a lot of goods is offered at auction.

TERMS—Cash. WHARTON, Auctioneer.

The house being sold, immediate possession will be required. The sale will be peremptory.

jy30 SuWe&Sats

Furniture! Furniture!

AT AUCTION.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.,

Nos. 56 & 58 Seventh street.

An unusually Large Stock of New and Second-hand Furniture, Walnut and Oak Chamber Suits, Parlor Sets, Dining Sets, Brussels Carpets, &c., &c.

ON THURSDAY, August 10th, at 10 o'clock, at Auction Rooms, we will sell the largest and best assorted stock of New and Second-hand furniture of the season, including 4 very fine cook ranges and furniture. Sale peremptory.

S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

FUTURE AUCTION SALES.

Sale of a Valuable Stock of Teas, Coffees, Spices, Engine, Boiler and Complete Machinery of Coffee-roasting and Spice-grinding Establishment.

AS ASSIGNEE of the estate of Albert Boardman, bankrupt, I will offer at public sale, on Friday, the 11th day of August, 1871, beginning at 10 o'clock A. M., and continuing till closed out, at the store-house lately occupied by said bankrupt, No. 234 West Market street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, the entire stock in trade, fixtures and machinery of said bankrupt, consisting of

9 cases Superior Teas;

57 caddies, chests and cans Teas;

221 boxes Spices;

19½ bags Fine Coffee.

A large lot of general merchandise, consisting of Spices, Mustards, Cream Tartar, Matches, Blacking, Toilet Soaps, Extracts, etc.

Also the machinery used in said business, consisting of Engine, Boiler, Spice-mill, Coffee-mill, Coffee-grinder, Coffee-roaster, Mustard-mill, Shafting, Belting, etc.

Also two Mules, one Horse, two Wagons and two sets Harness.

Also one Fine Combination Lock Safe (Hall's).

TERMS—For all sums under $100, cash; over $100, notes with approved security, bearing interest and payable in 90 days.

STEPHEN E. JONES, Assignee.

au5, 9, 10&11 WHARTON & CO., Auctioneers.

T. L. HILBORN. A. R. COLBORN.

HILBORN & COLBORN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

CANADA AND MICHIGAN

Lumber, Laths, Shingles, &c.,

MICHIGAN CITY, IND.

☞ LUMBER by the cargo. au10 deod 1m P. O. Box 199.

WALL-PAPER.

We offer as large a selection of PAPER-HANGINGS of every description and newest styles as can be found in any establishment, and will sell as low as any one, whether they advertise at or below cost. We are prepared to hang all paper sold by us promptly and in the most artistic style.

J. V. ESCOTT & SON,

mh22 eodtf 68 Main st., bet. Second and Third.

TEA. W. A. RHODES',

No. 174 Market st., near Fifth, is the Cheapest place in the city to buy TEA, Fancy and Staple Groceries. Give him a call and see for yourself.

jy23 SuMo&Thtm

WALL-PAPER

AND

WINDOW-SHADES

LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.

We propose to sell 20 *per cent. lower* than any house in the city.

LAPP & BROS.,

99 FOURTH STREET.

my11eodtf4thp7th&8thcols

RHORER & SPEED

119 West Main street, Louisville, Ky.

Cement, Lime, Plaster, Hair, Fire Brick, &c.

Facilities for the Prompt Execution of all orders at Lowest Prices and Rates of Freight.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO COOPERAGE FOR SHIPMENT.

☞ We can furnish any brand of Louisville Cement. fe28 SuW&Frm

WALL-PAPER. WOOD BROTHERS, No. 116 Fourth st., is the cheapest house in the city. Panel Paper Columns and Decorations of every style finished in the best manner. jy18dtf

ROBERT BIGGS,

PLUMBER, STEAM AND GAS FITTER,

76 West Green Street,

Wholesale Dealer in Gas Fixtures, Wrought and Cast Iron Pipe, Fittings, Pipe and Sheet Lead, Brass Cocks and Valves, Lift and Force Pumps, Bath Tubs, Closets and Washstands.

je8 SaMo&Wefm4thp

AMUSEMENTS.

"THE HOP"

OF THE

SEASON

—AT—

GRAYSON.

Special Train from Louisville to Grayson

AND RETURN.

Tickets Only $5 00 for the Round Trip.

TICKETS going to the Springs will be good going only on the train leaving the L. & N. R. R. depot at 12:15 (noon) Friday, and arriving at the Springs at about 4:30 P. M. same day, in cars specially provided for the citizens of Louisville, which will run to Grayson Station without change at Elizabethtown. Returning, tickets will be good for passage until used.

A special train will leave Grayson Station on Sunday, 13th of August, and arrive at Louisville at 9:15 P. M. same day, for the accommodation of those who wish to return that day.

Be sure to ask for excursion ticket for 12:15 P. M. train from Louisville on Friday, August 11th, to be had only at the depot, corner of Ninth and Broadway. au9 d3

Masonic Temple.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, August 10 and 11. Tony Pastor and his entire troupe, from Tony Pastor's Opera House, New York. Positively two nights only. The first traveling tour in six years of the only original and inimitable Tony Pastor, who will most positively appear at each and every entertainment in his own original songs, the world-wide fame of which has made his name a household word throughout the Union, and his reputation great in the "mouths of wisest censure." He will appear with his matchless troupe, for full list of which see bills. His magnificent full brass band and splendid orchestra, in the most novel and attractive entertainment ever offered to the public. Admission 75 cents; gallery 50 cents; reserved seats without extra charge, at W. S. Hays' music store.

N. D. ROBERTS, Business Manager.

au5 d6

FOURTEENTH

ANNUAL FAIR

OF THE

LOUISVILLE

—AND—

JEFFERSON CO. ASSOCIATION

For Free Competition,

WILL be held on their grounds, near the city of Louisville, commencing on Tuesday, September 12th, 1871, and continue five days. Fifteen thousand dollar premiums, in cash, which are among the largest cash premiums ever offered on the continent. Competition open to the world. Entries for stock, articles, etc., free. One thousand dollars in premiums for time trotters.

Half-fare arrangements will be made with railroad and steamboat lines for the conveyance of passengers, stock, and other articles.

I. L. HYATT, President.

W. H. MERIWETHER, Sec.

VENE P. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer.

Directors—L. Young, J. M. Duncan, Z. M. Sherley, J. F. Speed, J. B. Parks, F. P. Schmidt, Chas. Guepner.

Edward Payson Weston, the distinguished pedestrian, has been engaged, and will appear upon the Fair Grounds, and illustrate his wonderful powers of endurance, which have excited the admiration of the world, exhibiting the rate of speed required to accomplish his late marvelous task of walking 112 miles within 24 consecutive hours, and 400 miles in five days, by walking a distance of five miles within the hour, including one-half mile backward, and one mile inside ten minutes.

Mr. Weston will wear his new and splendid uniform, and commence his task at 3 P. M. on the 12th day of September. au4eodtsep12

FLORAL PARK

OPEN DAILY till 11 p. m. Promenade Concerts every Tuesday and Thursday at 8 p. m. Matinee every Saturday. Music from 3 to 8 p. m. jy11 d1m

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI

THE NORTH AND EAST.

U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 9 o'clock A. M., except Sunday.

BEN. FRANKLIN.........Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.

GEN. BUELL.........Capt. C. DAVID.

EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 4 P. M.; on Sunday at 3 P. M.

UNITED STATES.........Capt. C. J. DUFOUR.

GEN. LYTLE.........Capt. D. WHITTEN.

These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board, or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street. FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. jan11 dtf

For Cannelton, Troy, Owensboro, Evansville and Green river.

The steamer LECLAIRE No. 2, Capt. Ballard, will leave Louisville every Wednesday and Saturday, at 5 P. M.

THOMAS SMALL, Agent.

N. B. The LeClaire No. 2 gives through bills of lading to all points on Green and Tennessee rivers. jy13 d1m A. BALLARD, Master.

For Owensboro.

ROSE HITE.........GRIDER, Master.

Will leave as above this day (10th) at 5 P. M. B. C. LEVI, Agent.

PALESTINE.........TRIPLETT, Master.

For Owensboro, Evansville and Henderson, will leave on This Day, 9th, at 5 P. M. B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans.

EDDYVILLE.........T. G. RYMAN, Master.

Will leave as above on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 5 P. M.

SATTERWHITE BROS., Agents.

STRAYED.

STRAYED—BAY HORSE—From the premises of the subscriber, on the northeast corner of Franklin and Shelby streets, a dark bay horse, blind in one eye, somewhat bent in the knees from age. Any one returning the horse will be liberally rewarded. JOHN WISSERT.

LOST.

LOST—DOG—On the 3d inst., a black-and-tan dog, ears trimmed, and answers to the name of Quip. $5 reward will be paid for his return to 275 West Market street, between Seventh and Eighth. au9 d3*

FUTURE AUCTION SALES.

By S. S. MEDDIS

Very Desirable

WALNUT-STREET PROPERTY

NO. 1 BUSINESS CORNER.

Splendid Building Lots,

Southeast Corner of Sixteenth and Walnut,

At Auction.

ON FRIDAY, August 11th, at 5 P. M., on the premises, I will sell one of the best corner lots in Louisville, situated at the southeast corner of Sixteenth and Walnut streets. The building is a good two-story brick, containing store-room and seven chambers. In addition to the store-house are two beautiful building lots on Walnut street. This property is very desirable for business and residences, and will be sold to the highest bidder. Terms, ½ cash; balance in one and two years. au5 S. S. MEDDIS.

HANCOCK, JOHNSTON & CO.'S

GREAT SALE

—OF—

Beautiful, Elevated, and Healthy

SUBURBAN LOTS,

LOCATED IN THE

GREAT EAST END,

Will take place in September.

THE MAGNIFICENT Reinhard homestead, on the Brownsboro pike, running thence toward the Ohio, with full river view, known as Mount Holly, is now being laid out by us into building sites, with a view to exquisite landscape gardening, and will be sold at public auction early in September. It is without question the most desirable property ever offered at public sale, for homes adjoining the city limits, with all city benefits without city taxation.

Topographical maps of these grounds will shortly be ready for distribution.

HANCOCK, JOHNSTON & CO.,

au5 dtf Agents.

MORRIS,

SOUTHWICK & CO.,

REAL ESTATE

BROKERS

—AND—

AUCTIONEERS,

64 and 66 West Jefferson st.

au4

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

150 new and second-hand Pianos and Organs for cash or upon monthly installments, at low prices. D. P. FAULDS, 79 Main street, bet. Second and Third.

my7 eodtf

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—3 carpenters, 1 blacksmiths, 1 porter and numbers of all kinds, farm-hands, laborers, &c. Also, situations for 2 salesmen and 1 traveling agent in wholesale houses, 1 night-watchman, drivers, boys, &c. For help or hire, apply at LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts. *

WANTED—3 good chambermaids and 4 washerwomen and ironers. Apply at LANE & BARTLETT'S, Main street, opposite Louisville Hotel. au10 d3

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—FINISHER—A carriage-finisher. Apply to J. A. PLUMADORE, corner Maple and Pearl streets, Jeffersonville, Ind.

WANTED—GIRL—A good girl to do general house work for a small family, half mile from the city. Apply at 120 Second street. *

WANTED—A WET NURSE—Good references required. Apply at No. 275 Fourth st. au10 d3*

WANTED—BOARD—By a gentleman and wife. Address C. E. J., this office.

WANTED—MEN—Ten or twelve, to cut cord-wood and clear the bushes from 20 or 30 acres of land. Apply to HERMAN ERNST, on Manslick road, near Seventh street, or to J. M. BRYANT, 187 West Main street. au9 d3*

WANTED—TINNER—A tin and sheet-iron worker, with $75 or $100, and no family incumbrance, may find it to his interest to have an interview with me. Call for TINNER, this office. au9 d3*

WANTED—COOK AND NURSE—A woman and a girl for cook and nurse in a family of three persons. Must bring good recommendations. Apply at No. 6 Court Place. au9 dtf

WANTED—MASONS—Three or four good masons, to work on Tennessee river bridge. Liberal wages. Apply at TERRY, WHEAT & CHESNEY'S, BRODHEAD, HAY & CO. au9 d3*

WANTED—TO HIRE—A first-rate colored man or boy as dining-room servant, and to drive a family rockaway. ISAAC CALDWELL, 387 Fifth street. au9 dtf

WANTED—FRUIT—We are paying the highest prices for No. 1 fruit, such as pears of every variety, peaches, &c. VENZO GIULIANO, No. 117 West Jefferson street; or JOSEPH DENUNZIO, No. 88½ West Market street, Louisville, Ky. jy25 deod1m

WANTED—MILLINER—First-class, at No. 92 East Market street, near Floyd. None but first-class need apply. Good wages. au9 d3*

WANTED—MEN—We desire to employ a few good active men to sell Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines in the country by wagon. Apply at once to WM. SUMNER & CO., Masonic Temple, Louisville. au8 d3

WANTED—CANVASSERS—For the American Coffee Roaster. A liberal commission paid. Apply at 89 Market street, between Second and Third. au8 d6*

WANTED—BOARD—By a gentleman and his wife, in a private family; where there are no other boarders preferred. House must be centrally located. Best references given and required. Address through Postoffice, giving location, terms, etc., H. J. K., city. au7 d5*

WANTED—HOUSE—I wish to exchange unimproved business property, centrally located, for a good dwelling-house. Address H., Postoffice, Box No. 107. jy23d1m

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? Go to LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, to get good girls AT ONCE. All respectable females find places FREE. no17tf MILLER & CO., Agents.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell the Davis Vertical Feed Shuttle Sewing Machine. A machine doing all kinds of sewing with twelve actual working pieces of machinery. Address ROBT. W. BURNS, Genl. Trav. Agent, No. 48 West Jefferson, Louisville, Ky. jy21 deodtf

WANTED—LIVE AGENTS—To sell a new machine coming into general use; good profits. Send for circular. Address C. H. STOCKELL, Manufacturer and Proprietor, Nashville, Tenn. jy18 d6

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—LIGHT SPRING WAGON—With top, all in good order, at a bargain. To be seen at P. KIRLEY'S buggy factory, corner First and Washington streets. au10 d3*

FOR SALE—TYPE METAL—In quantities to suit purchasers, for a few days, at this office, at 20 cents per pound. au9 d5*

FOR SALE—The well-known eighteen-year-old barber-stand of Geo. Moritz, on Market, between Second and Third, is for sale. Apply on the premises. GEO. MORITZ. au5 d6*

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—On long time, a two-story brick residence on Broadway, between Sixth and Seventh; lot 60 by 200 feet to an alley. BUCKEL & SHAFFER, Market street, between Seventh and Eighth. jy26 dtf

FOR SALE—SHOE STORE—My stock of shoes and fixtures, for sale and store for rent. Terms reasonable. I am going to leave the State. Good chance to invest in a well-established business. Call on me at the store, No. 138 W. Market st., near Fourth. M. OSBORN. au3 eod6*

FOR SALE—BILLIARD TABLES—Two splendid billiard tables. Inquire at the ST. NICHOLAS, corner of Sixth street and Court-place. jy22 dtf

FOR SALE—The RESIDENCE of the late John Cochran, on the south side of Jefferson street, between Seventh and Eighth streets. The lot fronts 63 feet on Jefferson and extends southwardly 210 feet to Green street. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, 98 Fourth street. jy28 dtf

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY DWELLING—Nearly new, situated on the south side of Magazine street, between Seventh and Eighth sts. Apply to W. H. DULANEY, 55 Sixth street. jy12 dtf

FOR SALE—LOT—For lumber-yard or factory, 214x210 feet, on Grayson street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth. G. T. BERGMANN, corner Jefferson and Fifth sts. my19 dtf

FOR SALE—LOTS—Of size to suit purchasers, on Broadway from Twenty-second to Twenty-fourth street; on Magazine, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth streets; on Chestnut, between Twenty-third and Twenty-sixth streets; on Madison street, on Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth cross streets. Inquire at Graves & Son's Laboratory, Twenty-fifth and Chestnut sts. mh15 dtf

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—STEAMBOAT—At Madison, Ind., one new sidewheel steamboat, 235 feet long, 35½ feet beam, 5 feet 8 inch-hold, full cabin, 58 rooms, 22-inch cylinders, 7 feet stroke, 4 boilers, 40-inch diameter, 24 feet long. All complete, drawing 23 inches. Apply to J. R. STUART & CO.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—In a rapidly-improving town on the Ohio river. Store doing a good business. Reasons given for selling. Terms reasonable. For particulars apply at or address 406 East Market street, Louisville, Ky. jy27 d10*

FOR SALE—LAND—I have one or two hundred acres of land for sale, seven miles from the city, on the Preston-street turnpike road. The land is suitable for market gardens, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. jy30 d12&w2* JAMES W. GRAHAM.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—LAND—A valuable tract of heavily timbered land 12 miles south of Louisville, near the Nashville R. R. Will take real estate in part payment. BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 266 West Market st. jy7 dtfinSu

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—LAND—I wish to sell or exchange for good city property 50 acres of land, suitable for a dairy, four miles from the city, near Poplar Level pike. Apply to me, at English & Peyton's office. WM. J. ROBARDS. je8 dtf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—STORE-ROOM—An elegant four-story store-room, 150 feet long, situated on Market street, between Second and Third, adjoining Hibbitt, Armstrong & Co. Well adapted to any kind of business, and one of the best locations in the city. For terms, apply to J. A. McAFEE, druggist, N. E. corner Jefferson and Eighth streets. au10 d4*

FOR RENT—SECOND FLOOR—Of the Park-hill buildings, over E. P. Jones' confectionery, corner of Tenth and Jefferson streets, consisting of five rooms, with bath-room, water, gas, &c. au10 d3*

FOR RENT—ROOM—One newly-furnished front room, for a gentleman. References required. Apply at Prof. Cohen's, 163 Seventh street, near Walnut. $12 per month. *

FOR RENT—OFFICE—A desirable front office, over Louisville Insurance and Banking Company. Inquire of THEODORE HARRIS, President. au10 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE AND DWELLING-HOUSE—The beautiful brick store and dwelling-house on the southwestern corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets; seven rooms and store-room. For a confectionery or fancy business of any kind, it is an excellent stand. For terms apply to W. HEFFERNAN, 334 West Main street, between Eighth and Ninth. Keys at Mr. Carroll's grocery, next door. au6 dtf

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM—For 2 or 3 gentlemen, suitable for sleeping-room, at No. 17 West Walnut, between First and Second streets. None but quiet and responsible persons need apply. au6 dtf

FOR RENT CHEAP—HOUSE—A two-story double brick house, with eleven rooms, kitchen, cellars, well and cistern; about two acres of ground attached, containing lawn, flowers and vegetable garden, fruit and shade-trees. Apply on the premises, No. 656 Portland avenue. au6 SuTu&Th*

FOR RENT—2 ROOMS—On the first floor, at No. 30 Jefferson street, between First and Second. jy28 dtf

FOR RENT—DWELLING—A three-story dwelling, nearly new, on the south side of Magazine street, between Seventh and Eighth streets. Apply to W. H. DULANY, 55 Sixth street. jy14 dtf

FOR RENT—BUSINESS HOUSE—A desirable three-story brick business house, No. 109 north side Market, between Third and Fourth streets, in good repair. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to I. N. LONG, of Long & Bro., No. 78 Main street, near Third. jy8 dtf

FOR RENT—THE 4-STORY BRICK BUILDING on Third street, between Main and Market, recently occupied by the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank. Will rent the first floor or the entire building. Apply to WARFIELD & FRYER, 96 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth. je30 dtf

FOR RENT—OFFICE—On first floor, Main, between Fourth and Fifth. Address "A. A.," postoffice. my21 dtf

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Two splendid rooms, with board, at No. 222 Sixth street, between Chestnut and Broadway. References exchanged. Street cars pass by the door. au8 SuTuTh&Sa*

BOARDING—First-class persons desiring good board and rooms, can obtain the same in a small private family. Rooms en suite, if desired. One room on first floor. Address Mrs. H. O. M., Courier-Journal office. jy25dtf